- Stuart

LIFE OF TIPPOO SULTAUN

Extracted from
Charles Stuart's

CATALOGUE AND MEMOIRS OF TIPPOO SULTAUN

Printed in the year 1809

Reprinted by
PAKISTAN ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE
THE MALL—LAHORE
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In our College one of the subjects of study is the biography of eminent persons. In the beginning we had of necessity to turn to other countries because of lack of source material on persons who flourished in this Subcontinent. The life of Sir Syed has now become a part of the Course. It took us quite a long time to gather enough reading material in English on his life. We then decided to study the life of Tipu Sultan. When we looked around we found that very little had been written in recent times about Tipu Sultan. We came across many old books on the subject but it was hard to find enough copies of such works for all the officers under training. We came across a printed book which was very relevant to the subject but of which no more copies were available. Tipu Sultan played a very important role in a critical period of our history. We felt that the study of his life would be found very rewarding by our administrators. We decided to have reprints of the book. We like to think that the general public would also feel interested in reading contemporaneous writings about Tipu Sultan. We hope that the book which we are publishing would be read by a wide circle—much wider than the one to whose needs we cater at the Staff College.

The British regarded Tipu as their arch-enemy in this Subcontinent just as they looked upon Napolean as their most inveterate foe in Europe. This book covers writings by a Britisher who had his own national prejudices and as such they are not to be accepted as completely impartial. One can get a clear idea of the history of those times only by studying simultaneously works by other writers also. We want to place before those who come to our College for study several books on the life and the times of Tipu Sultan so that they can form an objective, dispassionate and strictly honest estimate of the character of Tipu Sultan.

N.M. KHAN,
Principal
Pakistan Aministrative Staff College

Lahore
February 6, 1964

Chapter I

Tippoo Sultaun was born in the year 1740, his mother was the daughter of Nur Moinaddin, a person of respectable family, and who for several years was governor or lord of the Fort of Kuddapah. During this lady's pregnancy, she, in compliance with a custom frequent among the natives of India, paid a visit to a pir, or saint, to beg his blessing on her child, and prayers for her safe delivery. Her wishes being acceded to, the holy man informed her that her son should become a powerful monarch, and requested, she would confer on him the name of Tipu: his commands were obeyed, and the boy, when born, named Futteh Ali, Tipu. His father, sensible of the disadvantages under which he himself laboured from want of education, procured for his son the most able masters in all the sciences cultivated by the Mohammedans, and enforced, by strict discipline, the attendance of the youth to his studies.

The princes and sons of gentlemen in the East are, from an early age, initiated into the martial exercises of riding, shooting, fencing, etc. In addition to these, Tippoo, as he advanced in years, was instructed in the science of tactics, and attended by his father at all military reviews, in order to acquire a knowledge of the discipline and art of war, more especially as practised by Europeans. His first essay in a military capacity was during the years 1767 and 1768, when Hyder Ali invaded and overran the Carnatic. He at that time commanded a corps of cavalry, with which he committed many depredations, and laid waste the neighbourhood of Madras.

During the four years successful war in which Hyder was engaged with the Marattas, viz., from 1775 to 1779, it is probable Tippoo Sahib had many opportunities of acquiring experience, and of perfecting himself in the knowledge requisite for a general. He was at this period universally esteemed by the army, and the politicians anticipated the glories of his reign.

In the month of July, 1780, when the army of Hyder Ali rushed like a prodigious torrent into the Carnatic, Tippoo Sahib was entrusted

with the command of the left division, consisting of 18,000 cavalry, 6,000 regular infantry, and twelve pieces of cannon, destined for the conquest of the northern Circars.

On the 6th of September, Tippoo, being reinforced by 8,000 horse, under the command of his uncle, Ali Riza, generally called Mir Sahib, attacked Colonel Bailey in the neighbourhood of Perimbakum, but, after a very severe contest of several hours, was obliged to retire, without having gained any other advantage than the plunder of his opponent's baggage.

In the subsequent engagement of the 10th of the same month, which terminated in the annihilation of the gallant English army, Tippoo Sahib is said to have taken an active part, and on the blowing up of Colonel Bailey's tumbrils, to have led on the body of cavalry which charged and penetrated the square. For this action he received much applause from his father who, from that period, considered his son as one of his most able generals.

Tippoo was present at the siege and capture of Arcot, the operations of which were conducted with much skill and vigour. He was afterwards actively employed in the sieges of Vellore, Permacoil, Chingleput, and Wandewash: and when, in the year 1781, Hyder Ali proceeded with the main body of the army to the southward, in order to attack Tritchinopoly, Tippoo was left with his division, to carry on the sieges of Vellore and Wandewash.

The victory gained by Sir Eyre Coote at Porto Novo, on the 1st of July, put a stop to the operations against these forts, and compelled the father and son to recruit their forces. Tippoo's next essay and greatest stroke of generalship was the attack and complete discomfiture of Colonel Braithwaite, on the 18th of February, 1782, on the banks of the river Kolerun.

A few months after this event, the English, having concluded a permanent peace with the Marattas, were enabled to employ some part of their forces to make a diversion in favour of the Carnatic. A respectable detachment was sent by sea from Bombay in the month of August, under the command of Colonel Humbertson, to attack the province of Malabar.

The troops were landed near Calicut, and in a short time got possession of that city. Encouraged by this success, the Colonel quitted the coast, and directed his operations inland. He took the route of Paligatchery, and, advancing with caution, captured the Forts Paniany, Ramgari, and Mungarry Cottah, with several other strong places, commanding the roads through which the army was obliged to pass.

This measure was attended with all the success that could be expected, and rescued the fertile provinces of Tanjore and Malava from destruction, for, as soon as intelligence of Colonel Humbertson's operations reached Tippoo Sahib, he marched, with the division of the army, with incredible rapidity, to oppose the invaders. The English detachment arrived before Paligatchery on the 19th of October; but Colonel Humbertson, finding the place much stronger than he expected, and it being rumoured that a large force was advancing against him, very prudently determined to retreat. During the first day's march, he was pursued by the garrison, and a large party of Tippoo's cavalry who had preceded the army, and lost much of his baggage and provisions.

It was the intention of Tippoo to get between the English army and the coast, and thereby intercept their retreat, but, although his measures were conducted with great ability and celerity, the prudent precautions adopted by Colonel Humbertson defeated his projects, and the detachment returned safe to Paniany, on the 20th of November, having been pursued and considerably harassed by the enemy during the last two days' march.

Paniany is situated near the mouth of a considerable river, and on the sea shore, about forty miles south of Calicut. Here Colonel Macleod having arrived with a small reinforcement from Bombay, and being a senior officer to Colonel Humbertson, the command of the army devolved on him. He immediately posted the detachment in a strong situation near the sea, threw up redoubts on his flanks and along his front, and requested the commanding officer of His Majesty's ships, Juno and Pondicherry, to anchor the vessels as near the shore as possible, so as to cover the camp with their guns. Scarcely were these arrangements made, when the army of Tippoo, consisting of eight thousand regular infantry, six hundred Europeans, ten thousand cavalry, and an innume-

rable host of irregulars, encamped in their front, and for several days kept up a distant but ineffectual cannonade. At length Tippoo formed his infantry into three columns, one of which was headed by M. Lally with his Europeans, and made a regular and vigorous attack on the British lines. He was, however, everywhere repulsed and compelled to retreat, leaving two hundred of his men dead on the field.

The Prince acknowledged his defeat by crossing the Paniany river, and placing it as a barrier against his enemy. Several days passed without any further attempt on either side, when, on the night of the 11th of December, Tippoo, having received intelligence of the death of his father, suddenly broke up his camp, and proceeded, with all possible haste, to Seringapatam.

It is probable that Tippoo Sultaun reached Seringapatam about the 20th of December, 1782, and, without much display of pomp or ceremony, mounted the throne. After performing the funeral rites of his father (Tippoo Sultaun had a brother named Kurim Shah, he associated much with Fakirs or Derveishes, which conduct gave offence to Hyder, notwithstanding he was a great favourite of his father; he died long after these events, in 1832), and making the necessary arrangements in his government, Tippoo Sultaun returned to Arcot, and assumed the command of the army.

The capture of Onore by General Mathews, and repeated information of the progress of the English arms in the Bednore country and other places on the coast of Malabar, compelled Tippoo Sultaun most reluctantly to relinquish all his conquests and hopes in the Carnatic, and to proceed to the defence of his more valuable dominions. His troops commenced to file off by the Changarnah Pass early in March, 1783; and by the end of that month scarce a Mysorean was left in the Carnatic.

Tippoo Sultaun marched with the utmost celerity, and early in April appeared, with an innumerable army, in sight of Bednore. General Mathews, whose conduct seems to have been a series of errors and malversation, instead of taking post in the defiles of the mountains, which were strongly fortified both by nature and art, and whence he could, in case of necessity, have retreated to Onore, or other strong

places on the coast, and where succours might have been conveyed to him by sea, allowed himself to be surrounded, in the defenceless city of Bednore, by the united armies of Mysore, commanded by their monarch in person. The British troops consisted of 600 Europeans and about 1,600 Sepoys; yet, with this diminutive force, the general had the rashness to encounter in the open field the host of Tippoo Sultaun, amounting to nearly 100,000 men; but in a very short period he was obliged to retreat with the loss of 500 of his best soldiers, and compelled to take refuge in the citadel, abandoning the city to the enemy.

The immense force of Tippoo Sultaun enabled him not only to surround the fort, but to send off a large detachment, which in a short time attacked and carried the posts at the head of the Ghats or passes; by which means he not only cut off all hopes of retreat from the garrison, but obtained free access to the low countries.

After seventeen days' hopeless defence, the unfortunate garrison of Bednore was reduced to the necessity of capitulating. The following were the terms agreed on :—

> "The garrison to be allowed the honours of war, and to pile their arms on the glacis. They were to retain all their private effects, but to restore all public property. They were to be marched by the shortest route to the seacoast, and thence conveyed by shipping to Bombay; and to be supplied, both on the march and passage, with provisions and every other requisite. The general was to be allowed a guard of one hundred of his own Sepoys, with their arms and thirty-six rounds of ammunition."

On the 28th April, 1783, the troops having marched out of the fortress and piled their arms, were led about a mile from Bednore, where they encamped, being surrounded by several of the Mysore battalions. On the following morning, the general with his staff officers were ordered to wait on the prince, and after a short examination, were put into close confinement. Two days after, the field officers, captains, paymasters, and commissaries were sent for, and likewise detained.

The Bukhshy (paymaster) then came to the camp, where all the remaining officers were stripped and searched before him. Much money

being found upon them, they were plundered of everything. They were compelled to march for sixteen days under a burning sun, almost naked, and loaded with irons, to forts in the interior of the country, where they underwent the most grievous imprisonment. Though it is certain that the general suffered a violent death, the manner of it is not known.

The reasons assigned by Tippoo Sultaun for the infraction of the terms of capitulation and such cruel conduct, were embezzlement of the treasure found in Bednore by General Mathews, and the wanton behaviour of the troops on storming of some places in his country.

Immediately after the reduction of Bednore, Tippoo Sultaun marched with his immense army to Mangalore, the recovery of which, being the principal seaport in his dominions, became the first object of his wishes. The place was defended by the 42nd regiment of Highlanders and several battalions of Sepoys, under the command of Major Campbell, an officer of distinguished abilities; but the fortifications were neither well-planned nor in a complete state of repair. Notwithstanding the multitude of Tippoo Sultaun's troops, the chief burden of the siege fell upon the French auxiliaries, who alone managed the batteries; and owing to their exertions, early in the month of July, the works were so much ruined that the assault was daily expected. In this state of affairs accounts were received in camp of peace having been concluded between England and France; when, much to the honour of the French commander, M. de Bussy, and his troops, they declined to act any longer against the English. Tippoo Sultaun was exceedingly hurt at the conduct of France, in concluding a peace without his participation, but much more irritated against the troops who refused to comply with his orders. Sensible of the inefficiency of his own army to prosecute the siege with effect, and stung to the heart at the prospect of losing a place of so much consequence, and which he considered as just on the point of falling into his hands, he used every means, both of promises and threats, to prevail on the French to resume their operations, but in vain, and the detachment shortly after quitted the camp of Tippoo Sultaun, mutually dissatisfied with each other.

The siege of Mangalore was then converted into a blockade, and the garrison was at one period reduced to the greatest distress for

want of provisions. Tippoo Sultaun entertained sanguine hopes of being master of the place in a few days, when the arrival of General Macleod, with a considerable reinforcement, and supplies of every kind, sent from Bombay by sea, put an end to his expectations. Negotiations for peace having commenced soon after, Tippoo Sultaun agreed to a suspension of arms; and early in the year 1784, Sir George Staunton, and two other ambassadors from Madras, arrived in camp, and on the 11th of March, a treaty of peace, stipulating the release of all prisoners, and the restitution of all places taken by either party during the war, was concluded. Mangalore, Onore, and all other forts taken by the English, were in consequence given up. Previous to signing the treaty of peace with the English, Tippoo Sultaun had taken offence at the conduct of the Marattas; and being then at the head of a large and victorious army, he judged it a favourable opportunity to settle his litigations with that nation. He accordingly quitted the Malabar provinces, and passing by Bednore, entered the fertile district of Shanur, situated between the rivers Tumbudra and Kistnah. This country had been for many generations in possession of the ancestors of the Patan Nabob Abd al Hakim Khan, subject however to the payment of a chout, or fourth part of the revenue, to the Marattas. During the year 1777, Hyder Ali had invaded this country, and compelled the late chief of it to become also tributary to him, and to give his daughter in marriage to his son, Kurim Shah. Although thus nearly connected by marriage, the Nabob did not relish the visit of his brother-in-law the Sultaun, but quitting his capital, retired across the Kistnah into the Maratta dominions. As a punishment for this offence, Tippoo Sultaun ravaged the country, destroyed the palace and public buildings, and blew up or erased the fortress of Shanur Bankapur, which served as a citadel to the town.

From Shanur, Tippoo Sultaun proceeded to attack the forts of Dawar and Badamy, both of which he took. The possession of these fortresses gave him complete command of all the Maratta districts south of the Gutpurba and Kistnah rivers.

Flushed by this success, Tippoo Sultaun meditated crossing the Kistnah, and to carry his arms, into the heart of the Maratta territories, when the Court of Puna, terrified by his approach, sent ambassadors to mollify his anger and to settle terms of peace. A treaty was concluded

about the end of the year 1784, by which Tippoo Sultaun was allowed to retain all the countries then in his possession, excepting Shanur, which he agreed to restore to his brother-in-law on condition of paying a fourth part of their revenues to the Peshwa.

In the year 1785, Tippoo Sultaun forcibly took possession of the district of Adoni, the appanage of Mohabet Jung, nephew of the Nizam. He also seized the remaining territories of the Nabobs of Carnoul and Kuddapah, the greater part of which had been dismembered by his father in the years 1778 and 1779. In extent and revenue these acquisitions were not of much importance; but he thereby obtained possession of the fort of Imtiazghur, esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in Hindustan, and an object much coveted both by Hyder Ali and the Marattas.

He also ordered that provisions, sufficient for the consumption of 100,000 men for one year, should be collected and deposited in the granaries of Seringapatam, and that similar provisions should be made for all his other forts, according to their respective strength and importance.

During the years 1787 and 1788, the Sultaun marched with his troops towards the provinces of the Nairs, and Coorg district, and nominated his generals, M. Lally, Hussein Ali Khan Bukhshi, Meer Mahomed, and Emam Khan, to attack their towns and forts, they having through the misconduct of their authorities, who had the management of the country, rebelled against the Sultaun. In the space of eight months some 80,000 persons, men and women, were made prisoners, with several chiefs, and many of their strongholds and towns were reduced. The Rajah of Coorg, after a captivity of four years, effected his escape. Shortly afterwards Mamooti Nair died, and Runga Nair became a convert to Mahommedanism, with the rest of the captives: he was named Sheikh Ahmud, and created a chief, or commander; and the above captive proselytes were placed under him, and were as a body called the "Ahumedi Risalah and Asud Eilahie".

He is also said to have carried away from the province of Malabar 70,000 Christians, and to have made Mussulmans of 100,000 Hindus. The conversion of the latter (by forcible circumcision and compelling

them to eat beef), although involuntary and abhorred, effectually answered the purpose of the Sultaun, as these people, having lost their own cast, in order to retain any degree of respectability, were obliged to adopt that of their conquerors, and to educate their children in the Mohammedan religion. These being encouraged to enter the army, and obtaining promotion, many of them became zealots, and augmented the number of the faithful in the Sultaun's dominions.

Tippoo Sultaun's zeal for the conversion of his subjects was not, however, confined to the people of Malabar; he extended it to several of the inhabitants of Coimbatore, and to every other Hindu who incurred his displeasure, and had the misfortune to fall into his hands. It is said, that had it not been for the remonstrances of his mother, who was a very sensible woman, he would have compelled his favourite Dewan (prime minister) Purnea to have forsaken the religion of his forefathers.

It was probably about this time, that he issued an edict for the destruction of all the Hindu temples in his dominions, excepting those of Seringapatam and Mail Cotah. He also prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors, and ordered that all the date and palm trees in his kingdom should be rooted up, and the cultivation of them in future prohibited; though by so doing he greatly decreased the amount of his revenue;but neither of these regulations were strictly enforced by his officers.

He resolved to destroy every monument of the former government; to which end he caused the ancient fort and city of Mysore to be razed, and removed the stones of the temples and palace to a neighbouring hill, where he laid the foundation of a new fort, which he named Nuzerbar. But, in the furiousness of his wrath, he spared not the works of the greatest public utility, in the destruction of the celebrated reservoir of Yadavi Nuddi, because it recorded the wisdom, riches, and power of the ancient Hindu sovereigns.

Immediately after signing the treaty with the English in the year 1784, Tippoo Sultaun had sent an embassy to France, to remonstrate against the conduct of that nation, in having made peace with his enemies, to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance, and to stimulate the

court of Versailles to a speedy renewal of hostilities. For this purpose, the Sultaun selected Gholam Ali Khan, and two other learned and respectable persons of his court. But in order to conceal the real object of this mission, he furnished them also with letters and valuable presents for the Grand Seignior (by whom they were highly treated and respected), and the King of England.

The ambassadors left India some time in the year 1784, and proceeded to Constantinople, but, meeting with obstacles which caused a considerable delay, they returned to Mysore in the end of 1786.

From the moment of Tippoo Sultaun's accession to the throne until the day of his death, he never ceased to meditate on the means of subverting the British power in India; and as no method seemed so probable as that of uniting himself in strict alliance with the French, he was not a little disappointed at the return of his ambassadors; but imputing their failure in a great measure to the tedious route they had taken, and to the complicated business which had been assigned them, he determined on sending a splendid embassy direct to Paris. The persons selected on this occasion were Mohammed Derveish Khan, Akbar Ali Khan, and Mohammed Osman Khan. They embarked at Pondicherry, in a French vessel, on the 22nd of July, 1787, and landed at Toulon on the 9th of June in the following year; they were most graciously received by Louis the Sixteenth, who, at their public audience on the 10th of July, displayed all the pomp and grandeur of his court.

The ambassadors again had an audience of his Majesty on the 3rd of August, when they demanded, in the name of their master, the immediate assistance and active cooperation of the French nation, in expelling the English from Hindustan, in return for which, they promised an equal division of the spoils, and of all the territories that should be conquered by the united arms of France and Mysore.

However gratifying this embassy was to the court of Versailles, it was entirely out of the power of the unfortunate Louis to comply with the Sultaun's wishes. Pressed with the load of an enormous national debt, and alarmed by the symptoms of general discontent which soon after burst forth, he could only assure the ambassadors of his friendship

for their master, and promises of future assistance, when delivered from his own cares and anxieties.

After remaining a few months in Paris, during which time they were hospitably and magnificently entertained, the ambassadors again embarked for India, and arrived at Seringapatam in the month of May, 1789. As they had not obtained the object of their mission, and, instead of a powerful army, had only brought the empty promises and compliments of the court of France, they were received very coldly by Tippoo Sultaun, who presumed that every circumstance ought to give way to his will, and whose only regard or attachment to the French proceeded from his hopes of their assistance, and his hatred to their common enemy, the English. He therefore scarcely deigned to ask the ambassadors any questions respecting their journey, the state of the countries they had visited, or the situation in which they had left his ally.

The ambassadors, much mortified at this treatment, very imprudently sought an innocent revenge, by relating and describing to their friends the magnificence of the court of France, the splendid cities, its extensive arsenals, its palaces and other public buildings, its numerous armies, and immense population, far superior to any kingdom then existing, or perhaps that ever had existed in the East. Tippoo Sultaun, who considered himself as one of the greatest sovereigns in the universe, could not bear the idea that there existed in the world, and especially among Christians, a monarchy superior to his own; and as the natives of the East generally consider the praises of a rival a reflection on themselves, he was much irritated at such sentiments being promulgated to his subjects; he, therefore, severely reprimanded the ambassadors, and forbad their ever again speaking of France.

Although Tippoo Sultaun had been disappointed in his expectations of assistance from France, his insatiable ambition and restless imagination would not allow him to remain quiet, but excited him, for the sake of getting possession of two petty forts, to risk the dangers of another war. These places were Cranganore and Jyacotta; they had been in possession of the Dutch for 150 years, when, in the year 1779, they were taken by surprise by Hyder Ali. On that nation uniting with him in the war which soon after followed, against the English, the forts were restored.

but vigorous siege, was compelled to surrender; Jyacotta, Parur, Curiapaly, and several other small forts, were also captured with little or no opposition. The northern district of Travancore being thus subjected, Tippoo Sultaun ordered the lines to be demolished, and laid waste the country with fire and sword.

This aggression being considered by the English as equivalent to a declaration of war, a considerable detachment was sent, under the command of Colonel Hartley, to the assistance of the Raja; and the troops, both of Bombay and Madras, were directed to take the field under the orders of their respective commanders-in-chief. Negotiations for an alliance, offenssive and defensive, were at the same time commenced with the Marattas and the Nizam, both of whom, convinced of the restless ambition of Tippo Sultaun, eagerly embraced the alliance, and promised a zealous cooperation of all their forces.

The Sultaun, alarmed at this intelligence, withdrew his army from Travancore and returned to Seringapatam, whence he wrote to the Madras Government, desiring permission to send an ambassador for the purpose of explaining the reasons and motives of his late conduct. This overture was rejected by General Medows, who, in a laconic reply, upbraided the Sultaun with a gross breach of faith, in not having delivered up all the British prisoners according to the articles of the treaty of 1784, and with having wantonly attacked a favoured ally of the British nation.

On the 15th of June 1790, the army under the command of General Medows, marched from Tritchinopoly, and having in a few days entered the Sultaun's territory, took possession of the Fort of Carur without resistance. Thence the general proceeded to Duraporum and Coimbatore, formerly the capital of an independent Raja, both of which yielded without opposition. A detachment under the command of Colonel Stuart, about the same time captured the forts of Dindigul and Paligatchery.

After placing garrisons and forming depots in all these forts, it was the intention of General Medows to enter Mysore by the Gwzer Hatty Ghat (Elephant's Pass); and while the main body was employed in collecting grain at Coimbatore, Colonel Floyd was sent forward with

his division to take possession of Sattimungulum, which he effected without difficulty. During these operations the only annoyance the English Army had met with, was from a corps of cavalry under the command of an officer named Syed Sahib, and some irregular horse, who occasionally plundered the baggage, and cut off a few stragglers.

As no intelligence had been received of the Sultaun's motion, it was supposed he was still in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam; when on the 13th of September, a reconnoitring party of Colonel Floyd's division fell in with the Sultaun's advanced guards. In a few hours his army, consisting of 40,000 men, with a numerous train of artillery, came up, and commenced a heavy cannonade on the British Camp. The action continued the whole day, and numbers fell on both sides; but notwithstanding the Sultaun's great superiority he could not make any impression, and at night withdrew to some distance Colonel Floyd having determined to retreat towards the main army, was, for want of cattle, obliged to leave great part of his artillery and baggage behind him. The detachment marched off early in the morning of the 14th of September, and was shortly after followed by the enemy. A distant cannonade was kept up during the whole of the day; but at four o'clock, the British troops having halted, a serious action took place, which lasted for three hours; at the end of which the Sultaun, despairing of success, drew off, and allowed the detachment to proceed unmolested to Velladi, which place they reached in safety the next day.

General Medows, on receiving intelligence of the approach of the Sultaun, anxious for the safety of Colonel Floyd's detachment, immediately hastened to his relief; but the guides, instead of taking the road to Sattimungulum, led him to Damiacotta, and the armies, in consequence, passed each other unperceived. The Sultaun, however, considering this march as a manoeuvre of the British General to get between him and Seringapatam, fell back, and recrossed the Bavany river, on the northern bank of which he encamped in a strong position, while the British troops, having effected a junction, returned to Coimbatore.

The movements of the Sultaun's army were, in general, totally unknown in the English camp. He was enabled, by the great number and excellent state of his cattle, to march with great rapidity wherever

he chose, while his irregular horse, always hovering about, seized and frequently murdered the persons employed to procure intelligence, and at the same time gave the Sultaun information whenever the British troops got under arms.

The government of Madras, finding that the force under General Medows was not of sufficient strength to effect anything of consequence against the Sultaun, resolved to re-inforce him by the addition of a considerable army under the command of Colonel Maxwell, originally formed for the protection of the Carnatic, but which had been lately employed in the reduction of the Bara Mahal district. Colonel Maxwell, in consequence, received orders to proceed towards Coimbatore, while General Medows moved to the northward in order to form a junction of the two armies. The Sultaun's scouts having brought him intelligence of these operations, he immediately marched to meet the Colonel, and having, by the celerity of his movements, outstripped General Medows for three successive days, cannonaded the army of the former and endeavoured to bring on a general engagement; but Colonel Maxwell being in expectation of the arrival of the grand army, contended himself with taking up a strong position and remaining entirely on the defensive. On the 19th of November, the Sultaun being informed of General Medow's approach, hastily decamped, and permitted the armies to join without further opposition at a place called Pulamputty, sixteen miles south of Kistnagurry.

The Sultaun, finding himself unable to oppose the united forces of the English, determined to adopt the plan of warfare pursued by his father, and instead of defending his own territories, to lay waste, with fire and sword, those of his enemy. In place, therefore, of returning to Mysore, he directed his march to the southward, with an intention of entering the Tanjore country and of making a sudden attack on Tritchinopoly; but on his arrival at the Colerun he was much chagrined to find that river so much swollen as to render the crossing of it, if not impracticable, at least imprudent whilst closely pursued by the English army, who might intercept his retreat. Disappointed in this quarter, he wheeled to the left, and taking his route through the middle of the Carnatic, burnt and destroyed all the villages on the road; and, about the middle of December, invested the fort of Thiagur; but that fortress

being well garrisoned, baffled all his attempts, and he was compelled, after seventeen days, to raise the siege. Thence he proceeded by the route of Trinomaly, Chittaput, and Wandewash, committing his usual depredations, imprisoning the Brahmins, and defiling the temples. He afterwards marched to Pondicherry, probably with expectation either of receiving some assistance from or of renewing his connections with the French; but the governor having pledged himself to observe a strict neutrality, he was disappointed in these hopes. He, however, had the good fortune to capture the fort of Permacoil in that neighbourhood.

During this campaign, Tippoo evinced considerable abilities, and by his conduct completely defeated the views of the English, who, instead of being masters of great part of Mysore as they had expected, found themselves attacked and annoyed in the very neighbourhood of Madras.

Chapter II

The arrival of Lord Cornwallis (Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in India) early in the year 1791, with considerable supplies of men and money from Bengal, added to the advance of the Maratta and Nizam's armies, quickly changed the face of affairs and compelled Tippoo to quit the Carnatic and return to the defence of his own territories.

On the 29th of January 1791, Lord Cornwallis assumed the command of the army at Velhout, and on the 5th of February marched for Vellore, where he arrived on the 11th of the same month. The Sultaun, expecting that the English army would enter Mysore by the Ambur or Ryacotta Passes, had drawn all his forces to these quarters; but Lord Cornwallis, on quitting Vellore, turned to the north, and, before the Sultaun was aware of his intentions, had got possession of the Mugley Pass and with little difficulty entered his country. The forts of Colar and Ouscotta surrendered to the British arms without resistance in sight of a large body of the Sultaun's cavalry, who had been hastily detached to lay waste the country and burn up all the fodder on the route which the English had taken.

On the 5th of March, Lord Cornwallis encamped before Bangalore, and on the following day the Sultaun arrived and took a position on the opposite side, placing the fort, as the object of contention, between the two armies. On this day, the British cavalry, being employed to reconnoitre, fell in with a division of the Sultaun's army, which they attacked, but after a severe contest, were obliged to retreat with considerable loss. On the 7th, the Pettah, or town of Bangalore, was taken by assault, and many of the Mysoreans killed. During the assault, the Sultaun drew out his army and advanced some of his guns to cannonade the British camp, but with little success.

The batteries having played for nearly a fortnight on the fort, and a breach almost effected, the Sultaun attempted to postpone its fall by forcing the English to a general engagement. He, in consequence,

drew out his army on the morning of the 17th, but, after a cannonade of some hours, again returned to his camp without effecting his purpose.

On the night of the 21st of March, the fort was taken by storm, the governor, with 1,000 of his best troops, were killed, and the remainder of the garrison made prisoners. On this event the Sultaun retired to some distance and wrote to Lord Cornwallis, requesting a truce, and begging permission to send an ambassador for the purpose of negotiating a peace. But these overtures not being favourably received, he left the army under the command of one of his generals, to watch the motions of the English; and proceeded to Seringapatam, to prepare for the defence of his capital, for the fate of which he now began to be alarmed.

On the 28th, Lord Cornwallis marched from Bangalore to the north-east, with an intention of forming a junction with the troops of the Nizam, and of meeting a considerable convoy on its way from Ambur. During this day's march, the Sultaun's army kept in sight, but did not approach within reach of the guns. On the 13th of April, the English were joined by the army of the Nizam, consisting of 15,000 cavalry. It appears very extraordinary, that the Sultaun did not attempt to prevent this junction, as from the undisciplined state of the Nizam's troops, who more resembled a rabble than the army of a Prince, there is little doubt, that an attack on them would have proved successful.

Lord Cornwallis returned to Bangalore late in April, and on the 3rd of May commenced his march to Seringapatam; on the 12th, he encamped at Arakery, within sight of the Sultaun's capital.

The Sultaun had drawn up his army in a strong position on the northern side of the Kavery, covered in front by swamps and ravines. Here he was attacked early in the morning of the 15th, by Lord Cornwallis, and after a severe engagement, compelled to retreat under cover of the guns of the fort.

Some days previous to the arrival of the Madras army, the forces belonging to Bombay, under the command of General Abercromby, had arrived and taken post at Periapatam, a short distance to the westward of Seringapatam. It was Lord Cornwallis's intention to have

formed a junction between the two armies; but the rains having set in, and the rivers considerably swollen, this measure was found to be impracticable. This circumstance, with several other obstacles which occurred, determined his Lordship to postpone his attack on the capital until another campaign. He in consequence directed General Abercromby to return with all expedition to Malabar. The want of cattle obliged the General to leave his battering train, and great part of his ammunition, behind him. He was also much harassed in his retreat by the Sultaun's cavalry, who plundered part of his baggage, took some prisoners, and killed several of his men. The gunpowder, having been all lodged in a celebrated Hindu temple in Puriapatam, was by order of the Sultaun set fire to, which not only destroyed the temple, but great part of the town.

The Sultaun's troops had so well obeyed his orders for the destruction of every kind of forage in the neighbourhood of the British camp, that scarce a blade of grass was to be found. The cavalry was half dismounted, and the cattle of Lord Cornwallis were daily dying by hundreds. His guards on the roads were also so diligent, that not a bullock load of grain coud reach the camp; and all communication with the allies was so completely cut off, that no intelligence respecting the Maratta armies, under the command of Purseram Bao Harripunt, who, long before this period, ought to have arrived at Seringapatam, could be obtained. Thus situated, Lord Cornwallis was compelled to destroy his battering train of artillery, throw his short into the river, burn his carts and tumbrils, and on the 26th of May, commence his retreat towards Bangalore. On this occasion the guns of the ramparts fired a royal salute, Seringapatam was illuminated, and the courtiers congratulated the Sultaun, on having thus defeated the intentions of his enemies in a second campaign.

But the Sultaun, who had daily intelligence of the victorious approach of the Maratta armies, was sensible that, although the danger was suspended it was not averted. He therefore directed a letter to be written to Lord Cornwallis soliciting peace; and sent it out early on the morning of the 27th, accompanied by some presents. Unfortunately for the Sultaun, previous to the arrival of his envoy in the English camp, the Maratta army had arrived, bringing with them abundant supplies of every kind, and it appearing by the contents of the Sultaun's letter,

that his object was to dissolve the confederacy, and to form a separate peace with the English, Lord Cornwallis returned his presents, with an answer, that he could not listen to any proposals, in which the allies were not included; but that, previous to commencement of any negotiation, it was requisite he should deliver up, bona fide, the British prisoners of every description. The Sultaun positively denied having any prisoners in his possession; and finding he could not detach Lord Cornwallis from the general cause, resolved to try his efforts on the other confederates, and to brave the dangers of another campaign against the English.

The junction of the Marattas having restored plenty to the English camp, Lord Cornwallis was enabled to continue some time longer in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam; but as it was impossible immediately to replace the battering train and other stores, which had been destroyed, without which the siege could not be attempted, his Lordship resolved to employ his armies during the monsoon, in those districts of Mysore which had not yet felt the effects of the war; also to open a communication with the Carnatic, and to collect, at Bangalore, ample supplies of every kind for the prosecution of the ensuing campaign.

On the 6th of June the allied armies commenced their march, and taking a circuitous route by Nagmungall, Hulydurg, Outredurg, and Savendurg, arrived on the 7th of July, in the vicinity of Bangalore. Here the armies separated; the greater part of the Marattas proceeded towards Chittledurg, the Nizam's cavalry towards Gunjcotta, and the English to Bangalore.

The fort of Oussore was, about the middle of July, captured by a detachment from Lord Cornwallis's army, in which neighbourhood the English army remained the greater part of the month of August, and was here joined by a very numerous and valuable convoy from the Carnatic. During this period the Sultaun made another unsuccessful attempt to open a negotiation. His ambassador on this occasion was named Apagy Rao, by birth a Maratta, but so much detested by his countrymen for having attached himself to the Sultaun, that he was obliged to solicit a guard of British troops to protect him from their fury. As it was useless to enter into any discussion with such a person, he was sent back to his master without obtaining an audience from Lord Cornwallis.

During the months of August, September, and October, numerous forts situated on the roads leading to the Carnatic and Hyderabad were captured by the English and their allies. The principal of these were Anchittydurgum, Oudeadurg, Ryacotta, and Nundydurg. The latter was taken by storm, after a siege of three weeks, although it had cost Hyder Ali three years to take it from the Marattas.

Whilst these operations were carrying on in the north-west quarter of Mysore, the Sultaun, having received intelligence that the district of Coimbatore, situated to the south of Seringapatam, was defended by a very inconsiderable force, sent a detachment to subdue it. His troops were at first repulsed, but being reinforced by an army under the command of Cummeraddin Khan, that General succeeded in taking prisoners Lieutenant Chalmers and the whole of his party, consisting of nearly 1000 irregular troops, and a company of regular Sepoys.

The Sultaun about this time marched with a very considerable force towards Bednore, in order to meet a valuable convoy coming thence. His approach caused some alarm to the Marattas, under Purseram Bao, who were besieging the fort of Chitteldurg; but the Sultaun, having effected his purpose, quietly returned to Seringapatam.

Lord Cornwallis having opened a free communication with the Carnatic and the territories of the Nizam, resolved to subdue the forts situated between Bangalore and Seringapatam. Of these Savendurg and Outradurg were the most important. Savendurg is so well fortified by nature and art, that it has been generally considered as impregnable. The atmosphere of the surrounding country, likewise, is conceived to be so extremely noxious (this is generally the case with the hill forts of India), that from this circumstance the fort has obtained the title of the Rock of Death. The Sultaun had such an opinion of its strength and unhealthiness, that when informed of the intentions of the English to attack it. he expressed his joy, asserting that half of the European troops would be destroyed in the attack, and the remainder would fall a sacrifice to the climate.

On the 10th of December, 1791, Lord Cornwallis approached this terrific fortress, and after a siege of eleven days took it by storm,

without the loss of a single man. Outradurg was also taken on the 24th of December, by assault, without any loss on the English side. The troops of the Sultaun were so panic-struck, that as soon as the Europeans mounted the wall, they all fled. Ramgurry and several other small forts were also reduced, with little trouble; and all, the whole of the strong country between Bangalore and the Kavery, acknowledged the sovereignty of the conqueror.

While the British forces were thus actively employed, the army of the Nizam was occupied in the siege of Gurrumcondah (this fort was made over to the Marattas by the Nabob of Kuddapah, in the year 1758, but was taken from them by Hyder Ali), from August to November. Their efforts were only crowned by the capture of the lower fort, or Pettah, when the season being arrived for again forming a junction with Lord Cornwallis, a considerable detachment was left, under the command of an officer, named Hafizjie, for the protection of their new conquest; and the remainder of the army proceeded about the middle of December, under the orders of the Nawab Sekunder Jah, towards Kolar.

On the 21st of December, the detachment of the Nizam's troops, left to guard the town or lower fort of Gurrumcondah, was surprised by Prince Hyder Sahib, the eldest son of the Sultaun, who having with 12,000 horse advanced with great rapidity, stormed the Pettah, and took the whole of the Moguls prisoners. After reinforcing the garrison, and withdrawing the families of several chiefs from the fort, he returned unmolested to Seringapatam.

It was before stated, that on the separation of the allied army in the month of June, the Marattas, under the command of Purseram Bao, had proceeded towards Chitteldurg, one of the strongest forts in the Mysore dominions. On their arrival in its neighbourhood, the Bao, finding there was no probability of taking it by force, endeavoured to bribe the Governor to surrender his trust; but failing in this expedient, he encamped for some time in its neighbourhood, and laid waste the country; after which he proceeded to the westward, and by the assistance of the English detachment under Captain Little, succeeded in capturing Huly Honore, and some other small forts.

The provinces of Canara and Bednore being the only part of the Sultaun's dominions which had not been overrun by, or in possession

of the allies, he continued to draw his supplies from them, but apprehensive that the Marattas would cross the Tumbudra, and invade these districts, he sent a considerable force under the command of his cousin, the Nawab Ali Riza Sahib, to defend them. This officer took post near the western bank of the Tum, with the fortress of Simoga in his rear.

On the 25th of December, 1791, the Marattas crossed the river Budra, and on the following day, the Tum, both of which were fordable. On the 28th the English detachment, supported by their allies, attacked the Mysorean army, and after a very severe contest, obtained a complete victory. The Nawab escaped with 1,500 infantry and 400 cavalry to the fort of Culydurg, situated thirteen miles from Bednore, to which place he had previously sent off his elephants and treasure.

On the 31st of December, batteries were erected against Simoga, and, after a siege of four days, the garrison capitualated.

The Marattas remained in the neighbourhood of Simoga until the middle of January, 1792, when the Bao proceeded towards Bednore. On the 28th, he came within sight of that fortress, and ordered an attack to be made on some of the outworks; but, on the following day receiving intelligence that Kummer-ud-Din, one of the Sultaun's most esteemed generals, was advancing with a large army to the defence of Bednore, he resolved to retire, and, according to his agreement, join Lord Cornwallis in the siege of the Sultaun's capital. He accordingly commenced his march, but did not arrive at Seringapatam until after the treaty of peace had been settled.

When the Sultaun received intelligence of the defeat of his cousin, Ali Riza, he immediately ordered Kummer-ud-Din Khan to proceed to the defence of Bednore, and instructed him not to pursue the Marattas, but, having driven them away, to employ his army in collecting supplies, which he was to forward, whenever an opportunity offered, to Seringapatam.

About the same time, the Sultaun detached a party of predatory horse to lay waste the Carnatic, hoping thereby to withdraw some of the British troops employed against him, in defence of their own territory.

His parties advanced within three miles of Madras, killed several people, and burnt some of the villages. The Sultaun, however, finding that little success was likely to attend such operations, now renewed his applications to Lord Cornwallis, and requested permission to send ambassadors for the adjustment of all differences; but his lordship, irritated at the Sultaun's late breach of faith, immediately sent back his messengers with a verbal answer that no amicable communication could be held with him, until he had released the prisoners taken at Coimbatore, whom he had detained contrary to the terms of capitulation.

Lord Cornwallis having collected immense supplies of every kind of provision, and having prepared his battering train of artillery with every other requisite for the siege, finding it in vain to wait longer for the Marattas under Purseram Bao, advanced, on the 1st of February, 1792, from Outradurg, accompanied by the armies of the Nizam and Harrypunt. During this and the following day's march, about one thousand of the Sultaun's cavalry attempted to cut off some of the baggage; but failing in this, they set fire to the villages, and drove away the cattle and inhabitants. On the 5th, the allies encamped within sight of Seringapatam, about five miles to the north of the river Kavery. The Sultaun had drawn up his army in a very strong position, nearly on the ground occupied by his father in the year 1767; but the whole space, excepting the rear, was now surrounded by a thick-bound hedge, and strengthened with formidable redoubts, amply supplied with artillery, and covered by the heavy guns of the fort. His force consisted of forty-five thousand infantry, five thousand cavalry, and one hundred pieces of cannon.

Lord Cornwallis, having reconnoitred this truly formidable position, resolved to attack it, and without informing the allies of his intention, marched at nine o'clock on the night of the 6th of February, with eight thousand seven hundred of the British infantry (without cannon) divided into three columns, and, after a severe contest, he not only obliged the Sultaun to abandon his position, leaving all his artillery behind him, but also succeeded in securing the ford of the river, and occupying the eastern part of the island.

During the 7th the Sultaun made several attempts to regain possession of the redoubts on the north side of the river, and to drive the

English out of the island; but all his efforts proved ineffectual and the spirit of his troops being quite broken, they deserted in great numbers, and even the French in his service, either wearied with his capricious humour, or supposing everything lost, gave themselves up to Lord Cornwallis.

On the eastern point of the Island of Seringapatam is situated a very delightful garden, named Lal Bag, ornamented with several palaces, and rendered sacred by the mausoleum of Hyder Ali: this garden was taken possession of on the night of the 6th, when the British troops crossed the river; and it being found impossible to procure any other materials for making fascines or gabions, Lord Cornwallis was under the necessity of permitting the cypress and other beautiful trees to be cut down for that purpose. The palaces and cloisters were, at the same time, converted into hospital for the sick and wounded.

The Sultaun's proud mind was much irritated at seeing this charming spot, to ornament which he had bestowed so much pains, thus laid waste, and the tomb of his father contaminated by those whom he considered as infidels. He vented his rage in a continual discharge of cannon from the fort, directed at the garden, and every other post within sight, occupied by his enemies. Some of his shots even ranged into the English camp on the other side of the river; but the distance was so considerable, that this ineffectual cannonade only served to show the state of the Sultan's mind, without benefitting his cause, or destroying a man of his enemies.

When this ebullition of passion had evaporated, the Sultaun began seriously to reflect on his perilous situation; and seeing no hopes but in the forbearance and clemency of the victors, he resolved again to address Lord Cornwallis on the subject of peace. To this end he directed Lieutenants Chalmers and Nash, who had been taken prisoners at Coimbatore (and whom, although he had detained them contrary to the orders of capitulation, he had treated with more indulgence than any European that had ever fallen into his power), to be brought to him. On the evening of the 8th of February, these officers were introduced: they found the Sultaun seated under the fly of a tent, pitched on the south glacis of the fort, apparently much dejected, very plainly dressed,

and with very few attendants. He informed them it was his intention immediately to release them; and that, as he had been long desirous of peace, he wished to make them the bearers of letters to Lord Cornwallis on that subject; to which he requested Lieutenant Chalmers would return with an answer. Then having given the letters in charge to that gentleman, he presented him with two shawls and 500 rupees; after which he promised that his baggage and servants should be shortly sent, and ordered horses and attendants to convey him and his companions to the English camp, where they safely arrived early in the next day.

On the morning of the 10th, a party of the Sultaun's horse being mistaken for a troop of the allies, were permitted to enter the British camp. They inquired for the tent of the commander-in-chief, but the person whom they addressed, supposing they meant the commandant of artillery, pointed out to them the tent of Colonel Duff, towards which they immediately galloped, cutting down every person they met on the road; but the alarm being given, they were fired on by some of the Park guards, and obliged to make a speedy retreat.

On the 16th of February, Lord Cornwallis was joined by the Bombay army, under the command of General Abercromby, consisting of 2,000 Europeans and 4,000 Sepoys.

On the night of the 18th, a formidable battery was erected on the north side of the fort, at the distance of only 800 yards; and on the 19th, the army under General Abercromby crossed the Kavery, and took post on the south-west side. This manoeuvre was opposed by the Sultaun in person, with a very considerable force of both cavalry and infantry; but after a sharp contest, the Sultaun was obliged to return to Seringapatam, leaving his adversaries in possession of the ground they had chosen.

On the 22nd, General Abercromby's advanced posts were vigorously attacked; but after a contest which lasted the greater part of the day, the Mysoreans were again compelled to retire, without effecting their purpose. During these operations, negotiations for peace were also carrying on. On the 14th, the agents of the Sultaun were met, at a tent pitched for the purpose, by those of the allies, and their discussions continued on the 16th, 19th, and 21st; but nothing decisive was adopted

until the 23rd; when, everything being prepared for erecting a breaching battery within 500 yards of the fort, and the numerous Maratta army, under Purseram Bao, daily expected to assist in the operations of the siege, the Sultaun at length agreed to cede to the allies one-half of his dominions, the annual revenues of which were worth 90 lacs of rupees (£900,000); to pay them, in the course of twelve months, the sum of three crore, and 30 lacs of rupees (£3,030,000); to restore all prisoners taken by himself or his father; and to deliver up two of his sons as hostages for the due performance of the treaty.

On the morning of the 24th of February, hostilities ceased; and on the 26th, the Princes arrived in camp with considerable pomp. They were mounted on an elephant richly caprisoned, accompanied by several other elephants preceded by a number of persons mounted on camels bearing flags, and 100 running footmen armed with polished javeline, a guard of 200 Sepoys, well dressed and disciplined, with a party of cavalry, brought up the rear. Lord Cornwallis, attended by the principal officers of his army, met the Princes at the door of his state tent, and after embracing them, seated them one on each side. The eldest, named Prince Abdul Khalic, was about ten; the younger, Prince Moaz Addeen, nearly eight years of age. As soon as the ceremonies were adjusted, Ghulam Ali, the Sultaun's principal agent, addressed his Lordship: "This morning, these children were the sons of the Sultaun, my master; their situation is now changed, and they must, for some time to come, look up to your Lordship as their father".

Lord Cornwallis assured the agent and the Princes (through the medium of an interpreter), that every attention possible would be shown to them; and that nothing in his power should be wanting to render their situation pleasant. He then presented each of the Princes with a gold watch, mounted with diamonds, as a testimony of his friendship; after which, the beetel-nut and perfumes being distributed, his Lordship accompanied the princes to their elephant, where, having again embraced them, they were conducted to a handsome suite of tents (sent for their use by the Sultaun), with the same ceremony they had entered the camp.

The following day, Lord Cornwallis returned the Princes' visit; on which occasion he was received with much state and ceremony, and on his departure was presented with two Persian scimetars.

subjects. On the perusal of this article, he was irritated to a state of frenzy: he vowed he would rather set fire to his capital, and perish with his whole family in the flames, than comply with this harsh requisition. He then ordered the agents to retire from his presence, and never again dare to mention the subject to him.

On the return of the agents to camp, and their report of the Sultaun's determination, Lord Cornwallis, resolving no longer to be trifled with, issued orders for the renewal of the siege. He at the same time directed the attendants of the Princes to be disarmed, and informed the hostages, that they must prepare to march next morning towards the Carnatic.

The Princes were much affected by this intelligence, and joined with the agents, in requesting that his Lordship would postpone his resolution for one day longer, during which time, they hoped the Sultaun would be induced to comply with his Lordship's wishes.

On the 16th of March, Purseram Bao, who, with his division, had joined the army a few days before, crossed the Kavery, and formed a junction with General Abercromby, to be in readiness to invest the south side of the fort; but the Marattas, either not considering themselves as included in the armistice or the chiefs being unable to curb the predatory habits of the soldiery, commenced ravaging the country, and captured a number of camels and cattle, which they found in the neighbourhood of Mysore.

The Sultaun, whether forced by the desertion and disobedience of his troops, or persuaded by the entreaties of his friends, his mother, the Empress, and the Begums of his Seraglio, at length submitted, and affixed his seal and signature to the definitive treaty, which deprived him of half his dominions.

The Sultaun took this opportunity to remonstrate against the conduct of Purseram Bao and his Marattas, whom he requested Lord Cornwallis would either order to recross the river, or permit him to march out of the fort, and punish them with his own troops.

On the 19th of March the young Princes, attended and escorted as when they first arrived in camp, came to perform the ceremony of

delivering the definitive treaty to Lord Cornwallis and the allies. They were received by his Lordship with the greatest kindness and attention; and after some general conversation, Prince Abdul Khalic arose, and delivered the definitive treaty in triplicate to his Lordship. The agents of the Nizam, and the Marattas, were not then present; but as soon as they arrived and were seated, Lord Cornwallis having returned two copies of the treaty to the young prince, desired him to deliver them to those persons: the prince complied, but apparently with much constraint and dissatisfaction. The Maratta, on receiving his copy, made use of some expression; to which the Prince replied, "At all events you may be silent, *your master* has no reason to complain".

The Princes having completed the ceremony, and delivered this testimony of their father's submission, took their leave, and returned to their tents. Thus ended the last scene of this important war.

Chapter III

It is stated, that for a considerable time after the allies had departed from the neighbourhood of Seringapatam, the Sultaun shut himself up in the most retired part of his palace, and was for many days inaccessible to any person; at length, wearied by brooding over his misfortunes, he yielded to the solicitations of the Begums of the Seraglio, and admitted his favourites, Mir Saduc and Purniah, in order to consult with them on the posture of his affairs, and on the means of replenishing his treasury. It was soon determined, in this council, that it was the duty of all loyal subjects to contribute a portion of their wealth, to make good to their monarch the sums forced from him by his enemies. The Sultaun, however, to evince his moderation and generosity, consented to relinquish thirty lacs of the sum he had been compelled to pay; and orders were issued for three crore of rupees (£3,000,000), in addition to the usual taxes, to be levied in regular proportions from the diminished number of his subjects. Had this contribution been impartially and scrupulously assessed, it would not have been attended with any great distress to the subjects; but the collectors took advantage of the order, not only to make their own fortunes, but to bribe the Asophs, or lord-lieutenants of the provinces; and in lieu of three, ten crore were collected, the burden of which fell principally on the cultivators of the soil, whose complaints could never reach the ears of the Sultaun, who, after his late humiliation, had become inaccessible to his subjects.

The Sultaun had, soon after his accession to the throne, formed a new code of revenue regulations, in which he had increased not only the number, but also the power of the officers; and instead of imitating the wise conduct of his father, in protecting the cultivator from the oppressions of the collector, he appeared indifferent to the conduct of the latter, provided the revenue due to government was realized.

The Sultaun's next care was to recruit his army, and although it was represented to him that his diminished revenues were not adequate to the expense of so great an establishment, he declared he would not

reduce a single battalion. He, however, gave orders for several forts, which had not made that resistance against the allies which he had expected, to be dismantled; and was so disgusted with Bangalore for having served as the grand depot of the English army, that, although its fortifications had cost him and his father many millions, he directed them to be levelled with the ground.

The garden called Lal Bag, which had proved so useful to the allies during the siege, and which had been injudiciously used as a burying-place for the Europeans, was purified by digging up all the bodies, and throwing them into the river, the mausoleum of Hyder Ali was thoroughly repaired and new painted, and every possible measure taken to efface the vestiges of its late possessors. These (with the exception of replacing the trees) were soon obliterated. But the besiegers had left a trace on the mind of the Sultaun, which no time could annul. Previous to the late war, the Sultaun had opened a correspondence with Timur Shah, King of the Afghans, or Abdallies, whose dominions are situated between Persia and India. To the successor of that Prince he now addressed himself, imploring him to form a league with the Mohammedan chiefs in Hindustan, and to advance to the conquest of Dhely. Agents were also employed at the Courts of the Peshwa, Dowlet Rao Scindia, and the Nizam, to foment jealousies, to excite disturbances, and to break their connection with the English. Even the court of the old and supposed faithful ally of the British nation, Mahommed Ali of the Carnatic, was not free from the intrigues and machinations of the Sultaun. This plot commenced almost immediately after the arrival of his sons at Madras; and, long before these hostages were released, the British Resident at Puna gave information to the Governor-General, that a secret correspondence was carrying on between the Sultaun and the Peshwa. In short, from the conclusion of the war, to the year 1796, letters or embassies were, from time to time, sent to every chief, or person of consequence, from Taheran in Persia, to the mountains of Nepal, who was supposed either to bear any enmity to, or likely to benefit by the downfall of the English; exciting them to unite with the Sultaun, the defender of the Mohammedan faith, in driving that ambitious nation from India. During this period, fortune seemed inclined again to favour the views of the Sultaun, in raising up new enemies against the English, and by exciting domestic dissensions, at the courts of the allies. In the year 1794,

Fyzullah Khan, the Rohilla Chief of Rampore, died, and was succeeded by his eldest son. This prince, in the course of a few days, was assassinated by his younger brother, Ghulam Mohammed, who forcibly took possession of the government. The English, having espoused the cause of the son of the murdered prince, defeated and took Ghulam Mohammed prisoner. He was conveyed to Calcutta, where under a pretence of going on a pilgrimage to Mecca, he embarked on board a ship, probably landed at one of the ports in the Sultaun's dominions, and thence made his way to the court of Kabul, where he united with the agents of the Sultaun in clamours against the English, and in urging Zeman Shah to invade Hindustan, promising that, on his approach to Dhely, he should be joined by the whole tribe of Rohillas.

The extensive conquests of Dowlet Rao Scindia, and the great increase of his power, having awakened the jealousy of the court of Puna, that chief had been required to pay a proportion of his revenues into the public treasury, but instead of so doing, he made out very extensive demands against the government, and marched to the capital with a numerous army to enforce his claims, thereby setting at defiance the authority of the Peshwa, and laying the foundation of the civil wars, which have since shaken every part of the Maratta empire.

At the court of Hyderabad, the great age and indisposition of the Nizam rendering it probable that his life would not be of long duration, his sons began to intrigue for the succession. The Sultaun clandestinely espoused the cause of Ferdun Jah, and detached a well appointed army, under the command of Syed Ghuffar, towards that quarter, under pretence of collecting his revenues from the tributary chiefs; but with secret orders to act as circumstances might require. Another army was at the same time assembled in the vicinity of Seringapatam under the immediate command of the Sultaun. All these circumstances served to awaken the jealousy, rouse the vigilance, and stimulate the exertions of the British government.

In the year 1796, the Mysore Raja Chiaum Ray died, leaving an only son, then an infant of three years old, to inherit the dignity of his ancestors, but the Sultaun would not now condescend to acknowledge even a nominal superior.

In the end of this year, or the commencement of 1797, an army of Afghans crossed the river Attock, and attempted to proceed towards Dhely. They were, however, so warmly opposed by the Seik chiefs, that, after losing a considerable number of men, they were obliged to retreat. This expedition was probably undertaken by Zeman Shah, in compliance with the proposals made by the Sultaun to that Prince, in his first plan, for attacking the English; and it so far alarmed the British government, that a large force was assembled at Mindy Ghat, on the western bank of the Ganges, avowedly for the purpose of opposing the invasion.

The intrigues and military movements of the Sultaun at this period (although his correspondence with the Shah was not then known) rendering it probable that he meant to take advantage of these circumstances to invade the Carnatic, the Madras army was also ordered to take the field; and an expedition which was fitting out against the Spainish islands in the China seas was, in consequence, relinquished.

The retreat of Zeman Shah's army from Hindustan, the premature discovery of the intrigues of Feridun Jah, and the menacing position of the English armies, combined to prevent the Sultaun from engaging in any open scene of hostility or any overt act of insult against the British nation; although several months previous to this period, he had privatly despatched ambassadors to the Mauritius, to renew his connections with France, and to solicit the aid of 10,000 Europeans and 30,000 negro troops. The discovery of this transaction, and the ineffectual assistance sent to him by his friends, drew again on the Sultaun the vengeance of the British arms before he was properly prepared to resist them.

In the month of June, 1798, the Governor-General of India (Marquis Wellesley, then Lord Mornington) received an authentic account of the arrival of the Sultaun's ambassadors at the Mauritius, and of all their subsequent proceedings. This glaring proof of the Sultaun's intentions leaving no room for doubt or hesitation, orders were immediately issued for assembling the armies, and the most active preparations for war were made throughout British India. The Governor-General did not, however, confine his precautions and preparations to his own territories; effectual measures were at the same time taken to

annihilate the party of the Sultaun and the French at the court of Hyderabad, and to enable the Nizam to cooperate against the common enemy. An attempt was also made to unite the discordant parties at the court of Puna; but the mutual jealousies of the Maratta chiefs, some of whom were probably in the interest of the Sultaun, rendered it impossible for the Peshwa to fulfil his engagements, or to take any part in this war.

The Governor-General being thus prepared, but averse to rush unnecessarily into an expensive and uncertain war, deemed it proper first to admonish the Sultaun, and leave it in his power to terminate the differences between the two governments in an amicable manner by proper apologies. He in consequence addressed several letters to the Sultaun, in which he carefully avoided every hostile expression, merely apprising him that his intercourse with the French was perfectly known, and proposing that Major Doveton might be sent to him on the part of the allies, for the purpose of forming an amicable arrangement. The answers to these letters were replete with prevarication, and the proposal respecting Major Doveton entirely evaded.

During this period, intelligence reached the Governor-General of the operations of the French in Egypt, and of the embarkation of Monsieur Dubuc at Tranquebar, ambassador from the Sultaun to the French Government. A knowledge of these circumstances rendered any further delay inexpedient; and orders were in consequence issued on the 3rd of February, 1799, for the British armies, and those of the allies, immediately to invade the Sultaun's dominions. Ten days subsequent to these orders, a letter was received by the Governor-General from the Sultaun, in which the latter stated that, "being frequently disposed to make excursions, and hunt, he was accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion, and that his Lordship might despatch Major Doveton to him slightly attended".

On the 11th of February, the grand army, under the command of General Harris, marched from Vellore, and, on the 28th of the same month, was joined at Karimungalum by the Nizam's forces, with 6,000 subsidiary British troops in his Highness's pay.

On the 4th of March, the combined armies encamped near Ryacotta, on the frontier of Mysore; whence a letter from the Governor-General

was despatched to the Sultaun, acknowledging the receipt of his last epistle, and referring him to General Harris for further explanation.

On the 5th of March, hostilities commenced by the capture of the forts of Neeldurgum and Anchitty; and on the 9th, the united army, consisting of nearly 37,000 fighting men, which had advanced in several columns, was assembled in the vicinity of Kelamungalum. Previous to this period, the Bombay army, consisting of nearly 70,000 men, had marched from the Malabar coast, and having entered the district of the Curg Raja, had taken post at the head of the Sedapore and Sedasir passes.

Whilst the enemies of the Sultaun thus advanced in formidable array, *his* army was essentially diminished in numbers, and much inferior in discipline to what it had been at the commencement of the last war. His finances were also deranged, and his councils perplexed by contrary opinions; in addition to which, his spirits were dejected and broken by the disappointment of his hopes of French assistance, by the retreat of Zeman Shah from Hindustan, and by the failure of his intrigues at the Court of Hyderabad. He, however, again despatched ambassadors to Kabul, and sent either agents or letters to Persia, to Puna, and to every chief from whom he could have the smallest hopes of assistance.

On the Sultaun's being convinced that his enemies were about to enter his territories, he marched with the greater part of his army from the neighbourhood of Seringapatam, and took post at Madur, on the high road leading to Bangalore; whence he detached several bodies of horse, to lay waste the country, and to burn all the forage on the route by which the allies should advance. The Sultaun continued in this situation until his spies brought him intelligence that the Bombay army had approached his western frontier, and were encamped in several divisions at Sedasir, Sedapore, and Ahmutinat. Judging from this disposition, that General Stuart had no expectation of being attacked, and hoping to find him unprepared, the Sultaun decamped suddenly from Madur on the 3rd of March, and on the morning of the 6th, having drawn up his army, amounting to 12,000 men, in three columns, advanced under cover of a thick wood to attack the British advanced post, consisting of three battalions of Sepoys, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Montresor. These he completely surrounded; and, although they defended themselves with much perseverance and resolution, they must

finding he could not effect anything, thought it prudent to retreat; and as no advantage could be derived from a pursuit, General Harris ordered the troops to return and encamp at Malavelly. The Sultaun lost, on this occasion, three of his best officers, and had 1000 men killed or wounded.

On the 29th, the allied army marched towards Sosilay, and, immediately commenced crossing the Kavery. This manoeuvre was also totally unexpected by the Sultaun, who concluded that General Harris would advance by Arakery, and take up the position occupied by Lord Cornwallis during the last war, on the northern bank of the river. The Sultaun was so strongly impressed with the idea of General Harris pursuing the same route, that he neglected to give orders for the destruction of the grain and forage on the southern side of the river; and fearing that a sudden attack would be made on his camp he obliged his troops to lie under arms during two nights.

As soon as the Sultaun perceived his mistake he ordered his infantry and artillery to proceed to Seringapatam, while he himself crossed the river with his cavalry, and on the 2nd of April, approached sufficiently near to reconnoitre the British camp. Having made his observations, he gave orders for his infantry to cross the river with twenty pieces of cannon, and to occupy some rising ground, by which the allies would be obliged to pass, on their way to Seringapatam. Reflecting, however, that it might be more prudent to preserve his troops for the defence of his capital, he countermanded these orders, and directed the infantry to encamp close under the east and south faces of the fort.

During the period which had intervened since the year 1792, the Sultaun had been constantly employed in strengthening the fortifications of Seringapatam; but with the exception of a large battery, consisting of ten guns, which he had erected on the north-west angle of the fort, his improvements had been confined to the south and east sides. Here he had also thrown up strong entrenchments, extending from the Dowlet Bag to the Periapatam Bridge, which, being within seven or eight hundred yards of the fort, were perfectly commanded by its guns, and afforded an excellent shelter for a number of his troops, for whom he had not room inside the fortress.

Chapter IV

On the 5th of April, the army under General Harris took up its ground in a strong position opposite the west face of Seringapatam, at the short distance of 3,500 yards. On the following day, the General succeeded, after a severe contest, in dislodging some parties of the Sultaun's troops, who had taken post in an aqueduct, and several ruined villages in front of the camp, and compelled them to retire.

When the Sultaun saw the position his enemies had chosen, against which his improvements and entrenchments on the south and east sides were of no avail, he gave orders for two new entrenchments to be thrown up along the western face of the fort, one on each side of the river. That on the western bank extended from the Periapatam Bridge to the south bank of the Kavery, enclosing the whole of the ground occupied by his cavalry during the last siege.

On the 9th the Sultaun, being seriously alarmed, endeavoured to open a correspondence with the British commander-in-chief, and addressed to him the following letter:—"The Governor-General Lord Mornington Behadur, sent me a letter, a copy of which is enclosed; you will understand it. I have adhered firmly to treaties. What then is the meaning of the advance of the English armies, and the occurrence of hostilities? Inform me: what need I say more"? To this General Harris briefly replied, by referring the Sultaun to the letters of the Governor-General, in which he would find every circumstance minutely explained.

On the 11th, the Sultaun's new entrenchments on the island being completed, part of his infantry were encamped within it, and on the following day he opened a heavy cannonade on the British camp, which only served to show the great distance his guns carried, one of the shots having nearly reached the tent of the commander-in-chief at the distance of two miles and a half.

On the evening of the 14th, the Bombay army joined General Harris, and took post in the rear of his encampment; but early on the

morning of the 16th they crossed the Kavery, and occupied a strong position on the northern bank of that river.

On the evening of the 20th, General Harris attacked the entrenchment on the south-west bank of the river, which, although occupied by 1,800 of the Sultaun's infantry, was carried without the loss of a man on the British side. In retaliation of this injury, the Sultaun ordered a select corps of 6,000 of his infantry, led on by all the French troops in his service, to cross the river as soon as it became dark on the night of the 21st, and proceed to attack the army of General Stuart. This service was entrusted to Mir Ghulam Hussain and Mohammed Halim, both of them esteemed generals, who executed their orders with great spirit, and at two o'clock in the morning of the 22nd, assaulted the whole line of the advanced posts of the Bombay army; but after maintaining the attack for several hours, having lost six or seven hundred men, and fearing the advance of General Stuart with all his force, they prudently retired.

On the 20th, the Sultaun again addressed a letter to General Harris, expressing a desire for peace; and, on the 22nd, a draft of the terms, on which it would be granted by the allies, was sent to him.

The proposed preliminary treaty consisted of eleven articles, the principal points of which were, that the Sultaun should immediately dismiss all Europeans from his service; that he should for ever renounce his connection with the French nation; that he should cede one-half of his dominions to the allies, and pay them the sum of two crore of rupees (two millions sterling), one-half immediately, and the remainder in six months; that he should immediately release all prisoners, and that he should deliver four of his sons, and four principal officers, as hostages for the due performance of the treaty. Twenty-four hours only were allowed to the Sultaun to signify his assent to or rejection of these terms.

Although the operations of the siege had not commenced until the 9th of April, nevertheless by the evening of the 24th, all the guns on the west face of the fort were silenced, the west cavalier and north-west bastion were also dismantled, and the fire of the fort reduced to a few

guns in the south face, and some distant cavaliers; but as the Sultaun's troops still retained possession of part of the entrenchment and a redoubt on the western bank of the river, which impeded the erection of breaching batteries, General Harris issued orders for their being attacked. Notwithstanding the entrenchment was within reach of the musketry of the fort, and was defended by Syed Ghofar, with 1,500 men, a successful assault was made on the evening of the 26th; and although the Sultaun's troops behaved with great bravery, they were not able to withstand the persevering attacks of the European columns, but were forced to retreat across the river, with the loss of 150 men.

On the morning of the 28th, the Sultaun addressed the following letter to General Harris :

> "I have the pleasure of your friendly letter (of the 22nd), and understand its contents. The points in question are weighty, and without the intervention of ambassadors, cannot be brought to a conclusion. I am therefore about to send two gentlemen to you, and have no doubt but a conference will take place. They will personally explain themselves to you. What more can I write ?"

To this proposition the General replied, by referring the Sultaun to the terms which he had forwarded on the 22nd, as the only conditions on which the allies would treat. General Harris also declined to admit the ambassadors unless accompanied by the hostages and specie required, and insisted on an answer before three o'clock of the following day.

On the night of the 1st of May, all the batteries having been completed, next morning at sunrise the besiegers opened a dreadful fire on the fort. Their guns were principally directed against the western curtain, about sixty yards distant from the north-west bastion, and with such effect, that before night a breach was made in the fausse-braie wall, and the main rampart very much shattered.

On the evening of the 3rd, the breach being reported practicable, scaling-ladders, fascines, and other materials, were sent to the trenches, and before the day broke on the following morning, all the troops

destined for the assault were placed under cover, ready to rush on as the signal should be given.

During the last fortnight of the siege, the Sultaun inhabited an apartment in one of the gateways, called Cullaly Didy, on the northern rampart, in order to be near the place of attack; he having frequently said, "that he would defend the fort to the last extremity, and that, *as a man could die only once, it was of little consequence, when the period of his existence might terminate*". He, however, was strongly impressed with an idea that Seringapatam could not be taken, which idea was supported by his courtiers, who, if sensible of the danger, were afraid to tell him the truth, and were daily saying to him, "*that the English would be obliged to raise the siege for want of provisions, and that their shot had produced little effect on the walls*".

Early on the morning of the 4th of May, the Sultaun repaired to the western rampart, and, having carefully inspected the breach, perceived that his situation had now become very critical. He, however, did not betray any symptoms of fear, but gave his orders to Mir Ghofar, who commanded the troops in the vicinity of the breach, with great coolness and precision.

On the Sultaun's return to his apartment, an incident occurred which tended much to depress his spirits, and to diminish the courage of his attendants. A procession of Brahmin astrologers now waited on him, and announced that some dreadful misfortune would befall him on *that day*, unless averted by the prayers of the righteous and pious offerings.

Whether the Sultaun's mind was now depressed by fear, or tainted by superstition, he repaired to his palace, and issued orders for *all the ceremonies* prescribed by the Brahmins to be duly performed, and having given them several presents, requested their prayers for the prosperity of his government. He also ordered to be sacrificed two elephants with all their golden trappings; in the four corners of each of the cloth covers were placed an immense quantity of pearls, sapphires, rubies, and emeralds, and a large sum of gold mohurs were distributed amongst the beggars.

About noon, the Sultaun again quitted the palace, without visiting his family. He was dressed in a light-coloured jacket, with trousers of fine chintz, a sash of red silk, and a rich turban. He wore two embroidered belts with precious stones, in one of which was his sword and from the other was suspended a cartouch box. He had also tied on his right arm a talisman, composed of prayers and verses of the Koran, enclosed in a silver case. On his arrival at the Cullaly Didy, the Sultaun received intelligence, both from his spies and the officers on duty, that, from the preparations making in camp, and the number of men seen in the trenches, it was evident that the English would make an attack, either during the course of that day or at night. He replied, that it was improbable they would make an attack during the day, and that in the evening he should take such precautions as would baffle every attempt of his enemies. A short time after this conversation, information was brought to the Sultaun that Syed Ghofar, who commanded at the breach, had been killed by a cannon shot. He was a good deal agitated on this intelligence, and exclaimed, "Syed Ghofar was a brave man, and feared not death: he has obtained the crown of martyrdom. Let Mohammud Casim take charge of the breach."

It being the hour of dinner, the Sultaun's repast was served up; but, before he had time to finish it, he was disturbed by the noise of the attack. He instantly washed his hands, buckled on his sword, and ordered his fusils to be loaded. He then hastened along the northern rampart towards the breach, followed by a number of servants carrying various arms, and attended by several chiefs, with a select guard. When the Sultaun had arrived within 200 yards of the breach, he was met by the fugitives, and perceived that the head of the English column had forced the breach and mounted the ramparts. He endeavoured to stop his flying troops, and having taken post behind one of the traverses, encouraged his men, both by his voice and example, to make a determined stand. He repeatedly fired on the assailants; and his servants declare that several of the Europeans fell by his hand. Notwithstanding these exertions, when the front of the English column approached the spot where he stood, most of his attendants having deserted him, the Sultaun was obliged to retreat. While any of his troops remained with him, he continued to dispute the ground; till having arrived at a bridge leading to the inner fort, he mounted his horse and endeavoured to enter the

town; but on his arrival at the gate, the passage was so much crowded by the fugitives, that he could not make his way through them. Whilst in this situation, a party of his pursuers fired into the gateway, and wounded the Sultaun in the left breast. He, however, attempted to push on, but was stopped by the fire of a party of Europeans (the light infantry of the 12th Regiment, soon after mounting the breach, discovered a narrow passage over the ditch into the inner fort, which much facilitated the capture), from withinside the gate. From these he received a second wound in the right side: his horse at the same time sunk under him, being severely wounded, and his turban fell to the ground. The fallen Sultaun was immediately raised by some of his faithful adherents, and placed upon his palankin, under the arch, in one of the recesses of the gateway. It was at this time proposed to the Sultaun, by one of his servants, that he should make himself known to the English, from whose general character there could be no doubt he would meet with every attention compatible with his situation; but this he disdainfully refused. After a short interval, some European soldiers entered the gateway, and one of them attempting to take off the Sultaun's sword belt, the wounded Prince, who still held his sword in his right hand, made a cut at the soldier, and wounded him about the knee; when the latter instantaneously fired his musket and shot him through the temple, which caused immediate death. Thus fell the haughty and ambitious Sultaun, preserving, to the last moment of his existence, *that* animosity against the British nation to which, under the decree of Divine Providence, may be ascribed his ruin, and the subversion of his empire.

The English having got complete possession of the fort, and having obtained information respecting the fate of the Sultaun, the commanding officer (General Baird) came in the evening to the gateway, attended by the Keladar and several of the Sultaun's servants, to search for the body. After much labour it was found, and brought from among a heap of slain. His eyes were open, and the body was so warm, that for a few moments Colonel Wellesley and others were doubtful whether he was not alive: on feeling his pulse and heart, that doubt was removed. He had four wounds, three in the body, and one in the temple, the ball having entered a little above the right ear, and lodged in the cheek. The countenance was no way distorted, but had an expression of stern composure. The turban, sash, sword, and belt were gone, but the body

was perfectly recognised by the attendants, and being again placed on the palankin was conveyed to the court of the palace, where it remained under a guard during the night.

During the time which elapsed from the death of the Sultaun until the discovery of his body, the English had taken nine of the princes, his sons, prisoners, and had placed guards upon every part of the palace, to prevent the escape of any person from it; also to take care of the treasure, and other valuables therein. It next became requisite to secure the families of the chiefs, who, in consequence of the jealousy or mistaken policy of the Sultaun, were all compelled to reside at Seringapatam. Safeguards were immediately sent to every house, and thankfully received by the inhabitants. This measure much facilitated the conquest of Mysore; as these officers, finding their honour and property respected by the conquerors, threw themselves on the clemency of the English, and submitted themselves and their troops to the disposal of General Harris. Twelve of the Sultaun's sons were made prisoners. Such of them as had arrived at the age of manhood, were sent with their families to Vellore, at which place, in the year 1806, under the administration of Sir William Bentinck, evil-disposed persons fomented disaffection and mutiny amongst the East India Company's native troops in garrison, and they rose against their officers and tried to destroy the Europeans, the real cause of which was disagreements between their commanders and themselves. In the course of this disturbance, the dangers of which the princes and their families shared with all others residing within the fort, some of the mutineers made use of the name of one of the princes, and so raised a suspicion that was quite unfounded, of their having been instigators of the plot and conspiracy that produced that outbreak. It was in consequence determined, after the mutiny was suppressed, in order to prevent a similar use being again made on their name, to take the princes and their families away from Vellore, and to require all the members of their family to fix their residence at Calcutta, where they have resided submissively ever since, and it is generally known they are extremely grateful for the continued justice and kindness they have received from the British government.

There were found in the fort 929 pieces of ordnance, and 287 were mounted on the fortifications, 99,000 muskets and carbines, 83 powder

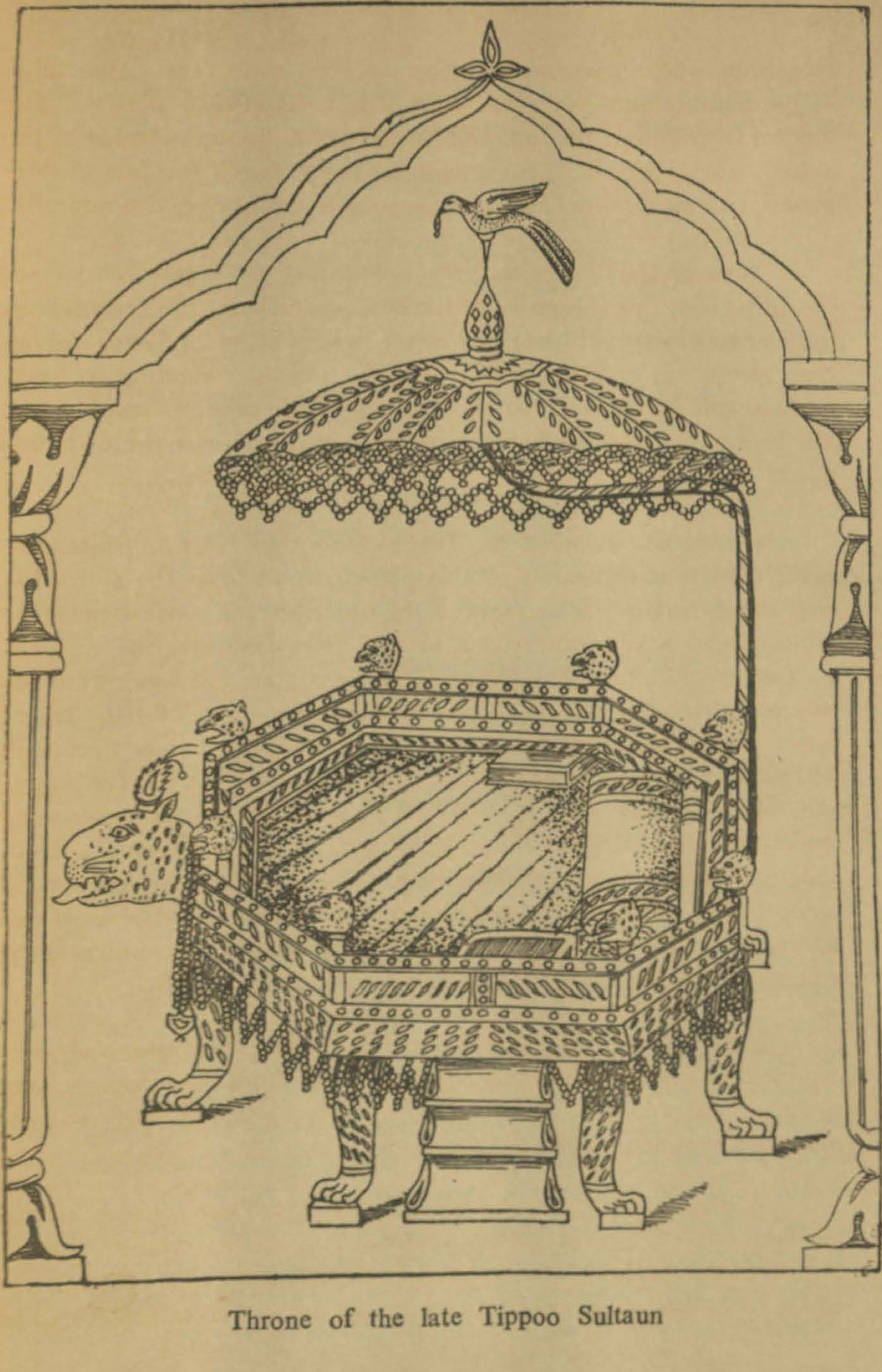
magazines, and an immense number of shot, shells, etc. The value of the treasure and jewels was estimated at £11,143,216 sterling. The number of troops in the fort, and on the island, on the morning of the assault, was 21,839; of these several thousands shared the fate of their master, and many were killed in attempting to escape over the ramparts.

General Harris having given orders that every possible respect should be paid to the remains of the deceased Sultaun, the preparations for the funeral were superintended by the principal Cazy of Seringapatam. No expense was omitted on this occasion, and the ceremony was performed with as much pomp as time and circumstances would admit. The bottom of a *state palankin* served as a bier, on which the body was placed, wrapped up in muslins, and covered by a rich brocade.

On the afternoon of the 5th of May the funeral procession, escorted by four companies of Europeans, moved from the fort. The bier was carried by the servants of the deceased, and was attended by Prince Abdul Khalic (the second son) as chief mourner, the Keladar, the Cazies, and other Mussulmans of Seringapatam, and was met at the entrance of the Lal Bag by all the Mohammedan chiefs of the Nizam's army. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with inhabitants, many of whom prostrated themselves before the body, and expressed their grief in loud lamentations. When the procession reached the gate of Hyder Ali's Mausoleum, the troops formed a street, and, as the body passed, *presented arms*. The Cazy then read the funeral service; after which the Sultaun was laid close to the remains of his father, and a charitable donation of 12,000 rupees was distributed to the different fakirs and poor persons who attended the funeral.

From the time the procession commenced until the body was deposited in the ground minute guns were fired from the ramparts, and, to add to the solemnity of the scene, the evening closed with a most dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, and rain.

A plain tomb has since been erected over the grave (which has been carefully preserved in good order, and all the ceremonies usual to the Mohammedan faith are strictly observed by Government, for which treatment of his memory his family are sincerely grateful), and



Throne of the late Tippoo Sultaun

the following epitaph, supposed to be written by one of the Nizam's officers, suspended near it. In Roman characters, it may be rendered—

"Typu Sultan, chu kurd, azmi jihad,
huk'bdu munsebi shehadat, dad
Sali tarikhi o, shehir biguft,
hamy din, shahi zemaneh, biruft

"Gooftu e syed Abd ul Cadir

"A.H. 1213" Shehir Takhallus."

Thus translated by a celebrated Oriental philologer :

"As Tippoo Sultaun vowed to wage a holy war, the Almighty conferred the rank of Martyrdom upon him, the date of which Shuheer declares thus: 'The Defender of the Faith, and the Sovereign of the World, hath departed'."

"Composed by Syed Abd al Cadir,

"A.H. 1213" Called, poetically, Shehir."

N.E.—Each of the letters of the fourth line having a numerical power, when added together make 1213, being the date of the event.

Tippoo Sultaun, at the time of his death, had nearly completed his sixtieth year. He was not of a dark complexion, as it is generally said, but, for an Indian, was reckoned fair, inclined to corpulency, and about five feet nine inches high. He had a round face, with large black eyes, and an aquiline nose, which gave much animation and expression to his countenance. He wore mustachios, but shaved his beard. He was naturally active, fond of riding—hunting especially the lion and tiger, which is performed on horseback—and what is very uncommon in princes of the East, frequently took long walks. He, however, passed a great portion of the day in his study. He, notwithstanding, contrived by his real or pretended zeal for the Mohammedan faith, and the support and encouragement which he gave to its followers, to attach to him all the high and lower classes, who to this hour consider him as a martyr to the faith, and as a prince who fell gloriously in the cause of his religion.

(Many of the circumstances attending the death of Tippoo Sultaun and the fall of Seringapatam bear a strong resemblance to the fate of Palaeologus, the last of the Greek emperors, and the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, A.D. 1453. Vide "Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire", chap. 68.)

Marquis Wellesley, the late Governor-General, sensible of the utility and importance of a library at the new Institution at Fort William, Calcutta, was pleased to order that the immense and valuable library of the late Sultaun should be transferred to that place, which was accordingly done—a part of the same, with other valuables, being sent to the East India House in England.

The valuable Bird of Paradise, formed with precious stones, and other parts of the Sultaun's throne, his armour, swords, muskets, and other curious articles, were placed in Windsor Castle, one of the residences of our beloved Sovereign.

General Baird, who had now taken an active part in defeating the Sultaun, had formerly suffered three years confinement in his prison. There was also a descendant of the Hindoo Rajah of Mysore, whom Hyder Ali dethroned.

Appendix I

COPY OF A LETTER FROM M M. DUBUC TO TIPPOO SULTAUN, Dated 10th December, 1798

Grand Pacha,

Health and respect. The men have fortunately arrived, but we are in want of the most essential thing, the *letters* which they left on their way. I, however, hope they will arrive in a few days. They have been four months on their journey; and you may judge of their dispatch and of their punctuality in their services to you. The Hurkarras whom I despatched to you on the 11th of last month, returned yesterday with your Majesty's answer of the 29th of the same month, and I hasten to send them back, as they are very faithful persons, and I wish them to be liberally rewarded. The person who was to have furnished the money has not made his appearance, and I fear there will be considerable difficulty in getting them paid. I think it indispensably necessary for you to expedite an order for taking up immediately all the money which is at Mercieu's, and to annex it to a letter of credit, as I had requested of you, on the Republic. The importance of my mission is such, and the result of it must prove so advantageous to your Majesty, that I cannot too often repeat, money must be considered as nothing when affairs of such immense moment are carrying on. It will be necessary for me to depart, and without money I cannot. In all countries money is the sinew of war, and if your Majesty does not wish to be ruined by the English, and lose the assistance of your good friends the French, give me a sufficient demonstration of your confidence in giving me the proper means of proceeding. Socars with money will not be stopped, more particularly if it be in pagodas with stars. Use dispatch in sending it to me, and I shall instantly set off. The clothes are not yet come, and I have despatched people to forward them. I request your Majesty will authorise me to take a year's salary in advance, as you promised me, in order to provide for the subsistence of my family in my absence, since the six months for which I have been paid expire on the 8th of next month,

and that I have been compelled to expend everything in my possession. The English having taken my ship and my property, you will consider my demand just in every point of view, when you reflect that my family are in a foreign country, deprived of every resource. I once more repeat my earnest desire that your Majesty will give me full powers in that respect, and order me immediately to be provided with the necessary funds. The Hurkarras have promised to return within thirty days, and I shall be able to depart in forty. It would be prudent to have some other Hurkarras here, that you may receive intelligence every eight days. I beg leave to recommend earnestly to you the Vakeel, who is not sufficiently paid, and has received nothing for eight months past; he also should have a palanquin, for the envoy of a great Prince, so truly noble and generous as you are, ought not to walk on foot like a Cooly. Are you content with my conduct. Speak candidly; you know how much I am attached to you, and you shall have certain proofs of my fidelity. I beseech your Majesty to countenance your bounty and protection to my good friend and colleague, General Chapins; see him often, and the more you shall see him, the more you shall know that he is worthy of your esteem as a man of honour and prudence.

I have learned that your Majesty has written to the Government of Madras and to Lord Mornington. What will be the issue of their answer. Be on your guard against them: be either ready to defend yourself or to make an attack. The preparations for war are going on with great rapidity. The army of the Nizam is already on its march: it must be stopped. The English were desirous of carrying away Vakeel Sacha Chidevaran, but I discovered the plot, and it has not succeeded. It is necessary that your Majesty should instantly write to the Government of Tranquebar, by a swift courier, to demand its immediate protection for your General-in-chief, Du Buc; his Major, Fillietag; the Interpreter, De Bay, and your Vakeel. Lord Mornington, Governor-General of Bengal, and General Clarke are coming to the coast about the end of this month for the purpose of entering into negotiations with your Majesty, which, if they are not advantageous to them, they will cause you to declare war against them. The result of that measure will be the invasion of your country, and the dethroning of you, by substituting for you and your heirs a Nabob of their own making. Your Majesty must perceive that nothing less is in agitation than the destruction

of your kingdom. You must exert yourself, and negotiate everywhere for to maintain your power, until the moment when I shall be able to secure it for ever for yourself and your august children. It is very easy for the English, in consequence of their intrigues in every part of India, to cause troubles of a serious kind, and deprive you of all your allies. Should they succeed in the war against your Majesty, they would afterwards effect the destruction of the power of the Marattas, and deprive them of every possession which might be ceded to them by a new treaty of peace. It is, therefore, evidently their interest to treat jointly with you for the purpose of finding a certain and mutual guarantee, and that each member may defend the stipulations and cessions made by each at the peace which you signed in your capital with the contracting parties. The English threaten you, the Marattas are bound to support you and not suffer you to be overcome. The barrier which separates you from the former should exist without any encroachment. You may rely on your allies as long as you possess interests in common, and you would be abandoned by them were these common interests to cease.

The time is short and precious: you must give proofs of your good intentions and gain over the English, and, at the same time, throw obstacles in the way of their negotiations at Poona. In such a conjuncture, the Marattas ought to give to the law of treaties all possible weight, and not to omit recalling to the minds of the English the assistance granted by them against your Majesty. Should their remonstrances be neglected, and the means of conciliation prove fruitless, let them instantly take up arms and threaten the nation guilty of a breach of the treaties. Such a proceeding would, perhaps, stop all military designs and operations against your Majesty. But if the event should prove different, the sword must be drawn and the sheath thrown so far as to render every search for it useless. We have no intelligence of any peculiar interest from Europe. The Republic is uniformly victorious, and continues to refuse peace to England. Scindia* has already taken Delhi, and I think that he must have also finished the conquest of Agra. It would be prudent in your Majesty to despatch couriers to him to acquaint him with the situation in which you are placed. I entreat

* A Maratta.

your Majesty to read my letter attentively; it has been dictated by candour, truth, and a sense of your interest.

I pray God to grant success to the exertions of your Majesty, to whom I have the honour to be, with respect,

(Signed)

DUBUC,
Commander-in-Chief, Naval Captain
of the French Republic, one and
indivisible.

Appendix II

Translation

Letter from Sultaun Selim to the Indian Sovereign, Tippoo Sultaun, dated Constantinople, 20th September, 1798, *delivered to Mr. Spencer Smith, his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, etc.*

Most Noble Sovereign,

We take this opportunity to acquaint your Majesty, when the French Republic was engaged in a war with most of the powers of Europe within this latter period, our Sublime Porte not only took no part against them, but, regardful of the ancient amity existing with that nation, adopted a system of the strictest neutrality, and showed them even such acts of countenance, as have given rise to complaints on the part of other Courts.

Thus friendly disposed towards them, and reposing a confidence in those sentiments of friendship which they appeared to profess for us, we gave no ear to many propositions and advantageous offers which had been made to us to side with the belligerent powers; but, pursuant to our maxims of moderation and justice, we abstained from breaking with them without a direct motive, and firmly observed the line of neutrality—all which is notorious to the world.

In this posture of things, when the French having witnessed the greatest marks of attention from our Sublime Porte, a perfect reciprocity was naturally expected on their side, when no cause existed to interrupt the continuance of the peace betwixt the two nations, they all of a sudden, have exhibited the unprovoked and treacherous proceedings, of which the following is a sketch :—

> They began to prepare a fleet in one of their harbours, called Toulon, with most extraordinary mystery; and when completely fitted out and ready for sea, embarked a large body of troops;

and they put also on board several people versed in the Arabic language, and who had been in Egypt before. They gave the command of that armament to one of their generals, named Bonaparte, who first went to the Island of Malta, of which he took possession, and thence proceeded direct for Alexandria; where, being arrived on the 17th Muharem, all of a sudden landed his troops, and entered the town by open force, publishing soon after manifestoes in Arabic among the different tribes, stating in substance that the object of their enterprise was not to declare war against the Ottoman Porte, but to attack the Beys of Egypt, for insults and injuries they had committed against the French merchants in time past—that peace with the Ottoman Empire was permanent—that those of the Arabs who should join would meet the best treatment, but such as showed opposition would suffer death; with this further insinuation, made in different quarters, but more particularly to certain courts at amity with us, that the expedition against the Beys was with the privity and consent of the Sublime Porte, which is a horrible falsity. After this they also took possession of Rosetta, not hesitating to engage in a pitched battle with the Ottoman troops, who had been detached from Cario to assist the invaded.

It is a standing law amongst all nations, not to encroach upon each other's territories, whilst they are supposed to be at peace. When any such events take place as lead to a rupture, the motives so tending are previously made known between the parties, nor are any open aggressions attempted against their respective dominions, until a formal declaration of war takes place.

Whilst, therefore, no interruption of the peace, nor the smallest symptom of misunderstanding appeared between our Sublime Porte and the French Republic, a conduct so audacious, so unprovoked, and so deceitfully sudden on their part, is an undeniable trait of the most extreme insult and treachery.

The province of Egypt is considered as a region of general veneration, from the immediate proximity of the noble city of Mecca, the Keblah of the Mussulmen (the point of the compass to which all Turks

turn their face in performing their prayers), and the sacred town of Medina, where the tomb of our Blessed Prophet is fixed; the inhabitants of both these sacred cities deriving from thence their subsistence.

Independent of this, it has been actually discovered from several letters which have been intercepted, that the further project of the French is to divide Arabia into various republics; to attack the whole Mahomedan sect in its religion and country; and, by a gradual progression, to extirpate all Mussulmans from the face of the earth.

It is for these cogent motives and considerations, that we have determined to repel this enemy, and to adopt vigorous measures against these persecutors of the faith; we placing all confidence in the Omnipotent God, the source of all succour, and in the intercession of him, who is the Glory of Prophets.

Now it being certain, that, in addition to the general ties of religion, the bonds of amity and good understanding have ever been firm and permanent with your Majesty, so justly famed for your zeal and attachment to our faith; and that more than once such public acts of friendly attention have been practised between us, as to have cemented the connection subsisting between the two countries; we, therefore, sincerely hope, from your Majesty's dignified disposition, that you will not refuse entering into concert with us, and giving our Sublime Porte every possible assistance, by such an exertion of zeal as your firmness and natural attachment to such a cause cannot fail to excite.

We understand, that in consequence of certain secret intrigues, carried on by the French in India (after their accustomed system) in order to destroy the settlements, and to sow dissensions in the provinces of the English there, a strict connection is expected to take effect between them and your Majesty, for whose service they are to send over a corps of troops by the way of Egypt.

We are persuaded, that the tendency of the French plans cannot in the present days escape your Majesty's penetration and notice; and that no manner of regard will be given to their deceitful insinuations on your side: and whereas the Court of Great Britain is actually at war with

them, and our Sublime Porte engaged on the other hand in repelling their aggressions, consequently the French are enemies to both; and such a reciprocity of interest must exist between those Courts, as ought to make both parties eager to afford every mutual succour which a commom cause requires.

It is notorious, that the French, bent upon the overthrow of all sects and religions, have invented a new doctrine, under the name of liberty; they themselves professing no other belief, but that of Dehrees (Epicureans, or Pythagoreans) that they have not even spared the territories of the Pope of Rome; a country, since time immemorial, held in great reverence by all the European Nations, that they have wrested and shared with others the whole Venetian State, notwithstanding that fellow Republic had not only abstained from taking part against them, but had rendered them service during the course of the war; thus effacing the name of the Republic of Venice from the annals of history.

There is no doubt that their present attempt against the Ottomans, as well as their ulterior designs (dictated by their avaricious view towards Oriental riches) tend to make a general conquest of that country, (which may God never suffer to take effect) and to expel every Mussulman from it, under pretence of annoying the English. Their end is to be once admitted in India, and then to develop what really lies in their hearts, just as they have done in every place where they have been able to acquire a footing.

In a word, they are a nation whose deceitful intrigues and perfidious pursuits know no bounds; they are intent on nothing but on depriving people of their lives and properties, and on persecuting religion, wherever their arms can reach.

Upon all this, therefore, coming to your Majesty's knowledge, it is sincerely hoped that you will not refuse every needful exertion towards assisting your brethren Mussulmans, according to the obligations of religion, and towards defending Hindostan itself against the effect of French machinations, should it be true, as we hear, that an intimate connection has taken place between your court and that nation, we hope that by weighing present circumstances as well as every future

inconvenience which would result from such a measure, your Majesty will beware against it; and in the event of your having harboured any idea of joining with them, or of moving against Great Britain, you will lay such resolutions aside. We make it our special request, that your Majesty will please to refrain from entering into any measures against the English, or lending any complaint ear to the French. Should there exist any subject of complaint with the former, please to communicate it; certain as you may be of the employment of every good office on our side to compromise the same. We wish to see the connection above alluded to exchanged in favour of Great Britain.

We confidently expect, that upon consideration of all that is stated in this communication, and of the necessity of assisting your brethren Mussulmans in this general cause of religion, as well as of co-operating towards the above precious Province being delivered from the hands of the Enemy, your Majesty will employ every means, which your natural zeal will point out, to assist the common cause, and to corroborate, by that means, the ancient good understanding, so happily existing between our Empires. Certified Translation and Copy.

(A True Copy)
(Signed) SPENCER SMITH,

(A True Copy) (Signed) F.A. GRANT, *Sub-Secretary*
N.B. EDMONSTONE,
P.T. to the Government

Copy of Tippoo Sultaun's reply to the Letter addressed to him by the Grand Seignior

In the name of the most merciful God.

Praise to the Supreme King of Kings, who hath made just and high-minded princes the instruments of exalting the standard of the established religion of Mohumed, and committed the governance and prosperity of the people and dominions of Islam to their able manage-

ment and guidance! Be abundance of praise also the offering at the throne of that leader, by the aid of whose prophetic mission the benignant channels of the faith retain their course—and salutations unnumbered to that consecrated person whose Divine Mission is the pride of the followers of Islam, and to his illustrious offspring and companions; every one of whom was the extirpator of Heretics, and of those who know not the way of the Lord!—After this, it is humbly represented to the exalted presence; the seat of justice, expanded as the heavens, resplendent as the sun; to the luminous star of the firmament of dominion; the bright planet of the empyreun of glory and fortune; the bloom of the power of greatness; the refresher of the spring of supremacy; the ornament of the throne of pomp and splendour; the supporter of the seat of happiness and prosperity—with troops numerous as the stars; with angels his guards; whose throne is exalted as the skies; whose dignity is as Solomon's; ray of the benignity of God, the Sultaun of the sea and land; may the vessels of his state continue to traverse the seas of success and prosperity, unperishable! And may the effects of his justice continue to pervade every corner of the earth. The august and gracious letter written the 11th of Rubbeeh-oo-Sauny, 1213 Hedg. (answering to 23rd September 1798) which was issued through the British Envoy conveyed upon me boundless honour and distinction; the foundations of concord and attachment acquired new strength from its contents, and the fabric of friendship obtained renovated firmness by the gracious expressions it contains.

The venerated pen did me the honour to write of the irruption of the French nation, those objects of the Divine anger, by the utmost treachery and deceit, into the venerated region of Egypt, notwithstanding the strict observance of long subsisting amity and friendship on the part of the Sublime Porte.—Of the views of that irreligious turbulent people—of their denial of God and his prophets—of the determination of the Sublime Porte to adopt the most vigorous measures of the overthrow of that nation of Rebels—and desiring me, for the same of the whole body of the faith and religious brotherhood, to afford assistance to our brethren Mussulmans; support our Holy Theology, and not withhold my power and endeavours in defending the region of Hindostan from the machinations and evils of these enemies—that I will explain to the Sublime Porte whatever ground of uneasiness and complaint the English

may have given me, when by the Divine aid and the intervention of your good office, all difference will be compromised, and opposition and estrangement be converted into cordiality and union—this gracious communication I have understood.

Through the Divine favour and prophetic grace, all the votaries of Islam united in brotherhood by the ties of religion—especially the Sublime Porte and this state, the good gift of God; for the foundations of friendship and attachment are firmly cemented between them and repeated tokens of mutual regard have been manifested—both in word and deed are they aiding and assisting to each other. This labourer in the way of the Lord (I) am obedient to your highness's world-subjecting will—There is absolutely no difference between us—Let me be informed of and employed to promote that which your exalted mind proposed for the prosperity and due ordinance of the faith and its followers, and the aid of God will alone ensure success. As the French nation are stranged from, and are become the opponents of the Sublime Forte, they may be said to have rendered themselves the enemy of all the followers of the faith, all Mussulmans should renounce friendship with them, (quotation from the Koraun) "Consider not Heretics as friends, consider none such but Mussulmans".—I confidently hope that the gates of friendly correspondence between the two states may be always open, and the sentiments of our friendly minds be disclosed to each other.—May the sun of Dominion and Prosperity be resplendent in the East of Greatness!

Dated the 10th of Ramzaun the blessed, 1213 Hedgiree (answering to 16th Feb. 1799)

(True Translations)

N.B. EDMONSTONE,

P.T. to the Government

Appendix III

THE MUSSULMAN'S LAMENT OVER THE BODY OF TIPPOO SULTAUN

Written (on the spot where he fell) in August, 1823

I

Light of my faith! thy flame is quenched
In this deep night of blood:
The sceptre from thy race is wrenched
And of the brave who stood
Around thy Musnud, strong and true,
When this day's sunbeams on the brow
Of yonder mountains glanced, how few
Are left to weep thee now!

CHORUS—Allah! 'tis better thus to die,
With war-clouds hanging redly o'er us,
Than to live a life of infamy,
With years of grief and shame before us.

II

Star of the battle! thou art set;
But thou didst not go down,
As others who could fame forget
Before the tempest's frown,—
As others who could stoop to crave
Pardon and peace from their haughty foes;
Better to perish with the brave
Than to live and reign with those.

CHORUS—Allah! 'tis better thus to die,
With war-clouds hanging redly o'er us,
Than to live a life of infamy.
With years of grief and shame before us.

III

No! thou hast to thy warrior bed
Sunk like that burning sun,
Whose brightest, fiercest rays are shed
When his race is nearest done,
Where death—fires flash'd and sabres rang,
And quickest sped the parting breath,
Thou, from a life of empire sprang
To meet a soldier's death.

CHORUS—Allah! 'tis better thus to die,
With war-clouds hanging redly o'er us,
Than to live a life of infamy,
With years of grief and shame before us.

IV

Thy mighty father joyfully
Look'd from his throne on high;
He mark'd his spirit live in thee;
He smiled to see thee die,—
To see thy sabre's last faint sweep
Tinged with a foeman's gore,
To see thee go to the hero's sleep
With thy red wounds all before.

CHORUS—Allah! 'tis better thus to die,
With war-clouds hanging redly o'er us,
Than to live a life of infamy,
With years of grief and shame before us.

V

The faithful in their emerald bowers
The Tooba tree beneath,
Have 'twin'd thee, of unfading flowers,
The martyr's glorious wreath:
The dark-eyed girls of paradise
Their jewll'd kerchiefs wave,
And welcome to their crystal skies
The sultaun of the brave.

CHORUS—Allah; 'tis better thus to die.
The martyr's death, with bliss before us,
Than to draw the breath of infamy,
With the victor's banner waving o'er us.

BERNARD WYCLIFFE

THE DIRGE OF TIPPOO SULTAUN, FROM THE CANARA

I

How quickly fled our Sultaun's state!
How soon his pomp has pass'd away!
How swiftly sped Seringa's fate,
From wealth and power to dire decay:
How proud his conquering banners flew,
How proudly marched his dread array.
Soon as the King of Earth withdrew
His favouring smile, they pass'd away.

II

His peopled kingdoms stretching wide,
A hundred subject leagues could fill,
While dreaful frown'd in martial pride,
A hundred Droogs from hill to hill:
His hosts of war a countless throng,
His Franks, impatient for the fray;
His horse, that proudly pranc'd along,—
All in a moment pass'd away,—

III

His mountain-forts of living stone
Were hewn from every massy rock,
Whence bright the sparkling rockets shone,
And loud the vollied thunder spoke:
His silver lances gleam'd on high,
His spangled standards flutter'd gay.
Lo! in the twinkling of an eye,
Their martial pride has pass'd away.

Appendix IV

COMMISSION FOR MYSORE

Dated 4th June, 1799

Richard, Earl of Mornington, &c.,&c.,&c., Governor-General for all the Forces and Affairs of the British nation in India, to all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, the glorious success of the British and Allied Arms in Mysore, under the favour of Providence, has reduced the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun to the joint power and authority of the Honourable the English East India Company, and of his Highness the Soubah of the Deccan, their friend and ally; and whereas his said Highness has given full power and authority to the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor-General for all the Forces and Affairs of the British nation in India, to conduct and order the interests of his Highness in the said possessions, and to conclude such an arrangement thereof as shall appear to his Lordship to be most expedient for the security and welfare of the country, and for the common benefit of the Allies; now know ye, that for the more speedy conclusion of such a salutary arrangement, and for the restoration of order and tranquility, by the settlement of the said conquered territories, I the said Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor-General, as aforeasid, do hereby constitute, nominate, and appoint, Lieutenant-General George Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, or any three or more of them, to be Commissioners for the settlement of the territories so recently conquered from the said Tippoo Sultaun, and to be, and be styled, Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore, with full powers to negotiate and conclude, in my name, all such treaties, and to make and issue all such temporary and provisional regulations, for the ordering and management of the civil and military government, and of the revenues of the said territories, as may be necessary for the immediate administration

and settlement thereof: the said Commissioners to be, nevertheless, subject to such orders and instructions as they shall, from time to time, receive from me, and regularly to report their proceedings to me, keeping an exact diary, or daily record thereof, under the signature of one of their Secretaries. And I do hereby empower the said Commissioners to hold their meetings at such places, either within the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, or elsewhere, as they shall judge most convenient, and to adjourn, from time to time, and to change the place of their meeting according to the exigency of the public service. And I authorize and direct the said Commissioners to communicate, from time to time, with Meer Allum Behauder, touching the objects of this Commission. And I nominate and appoint Captain Malcolm and Captain Munro to be Secretaries, and Mr. Edward Golding to be Assistant Secretary to the said Commission, during my pleasure. And before the said Commissioners, or any of them, shall proceed to act in the execution of any of the powers or trusts vested in them by this Commission, save only the power of administering the oath hereinafter mentioned, he or they shall severally take and subscribe the following oath; that is to say :

> I, *A.B.*, do faithfully promise and swear, that as a Commissioner for the affairs of Mysore, I will execute the several powers and trusts reposed in me, according to the best of my skill and judgment, without favour or affection, prejudice or malice, to any person whatever. I will not disclose or make known any of the orders or instructions which shall be transmitted to me, or to the said Commissioners, by the Governor-General, or by his order, or any of the proceedings of the said Commissioners, save only to the other members of this Commission, or to the person or persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same, respectively, or in recording the proceedings of the said Commissioners, or unless I shall be authorised by the Governor-General to disclose or make known the same. I do further promise and swear, that I will not demand, take, or accept, directly or indirectly, by myself, or by any other person, for my use, or on my behalf, or on the behalf, or for the use of any other person, any sum of money, or other valuable thing, by way of gift, present, or otherwise; and that to the Governor-General in Council

I will justly and truly account for, answer, and pay, all the rents, duties, and other revenues, and sums of money, which shall come to my hands, or to the hands of any person or persons in trust for, or employed by me, in execution of the powers and authorities vested in the said Commissioners by the said Governor-General.

So help me God.

Which oath, any two of the said Commissioners shall, and are hereby empowered to administer to the others of them. And the said oath shall be entered by one of the Secretaries to the Commission amongst the acts of the Board, and be duly subscribed and attested by the said Commissioners, at the time of their taking and administering the same to each other, respectively; and the several Secretaries and other officers of the said Board of Commissioners shall also take and subscribe before the said Board such oath of secrecy, and for the execution of the duties of their respective stations, and the integrity of their conduct therein, as the said Board shall direct. And when any three of the said Commissioners shall have taken the oath, they shall immediately constitute a Board, and proceed to act under the Commission. And I do hereby empower and direct the said Commissioners to take charge, and render an exact account to me, of all such public property as has been, or shall be, found within the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and also to collect, and bring to account, all such arrears of revenue, and all such sums of money as were due to the Sircar on the 4th of May, 1799, or have, or shall become due to the Government of the Allies, from and after that day. Provided always, that this order shall not be construed to prevent or impede the distribution, among the Allied army, of the prize taken in the fort of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May, according to the General Order issued by the Governor-General in Council, under date the 4th June, 1799; and provided also, that nothing contained in this Commission shall be deemed to preclude the right of the captors of any fort or place, taken on or before the said 4th day of May, 1799, to obtain from the Commissioners an attested account of the public property contained therein, in order that the claims of all such captors may be heard and determined by the Governor-General in Council, or by the Honourable the Court of Directors, or by his Majesty in Council, according to the nature of the

the case. And I do hereby authorise and direct the said Commissioners, immediately upon entering on their duties under this Commission, to issue a proclamation, notifying the restoration of tranquility, and promising to all the inhabitants of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, security of person and of private property, encouraging them to resume their ordinary occupations, under the protection of the Allies. And I further direct, that the said proclamation shall contain the strictest injunctions, under the most severe penalties, to all persons within the said territories, to abstain from acts of violence, outrage, and plunder.

Appendix V

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF MYSORE
Dated 4th of June, 1799

(Secret)

To the Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore

Gentlemen,

1. The Commission which accompanies this letter will apprise you of the nature and extent of the powers which I have deemed it advisable to entrust to you. These powers necessarily supersede those which I had delegated during the campaign to the Commission appointed to assist Lieut.-General Harris in all matters relating to political negotiation. The favourable situation of affairs in Mysore appearing to render my presence at Seringapatam quite unnecessary, I have again taken the resolution of remaining at Madras; and I therefore propose to confide to you such a portion of my authority as may enable you, under my orders, to effect a settlement of the country without my presence. Whatever three members of the Commission shall be present at Seringapatam, on the arrival of this despatch, will proceed immediately to act under the Commission, and to execute the instructions contained in this letter.

2. The restoration of the representative of the ancient family of the Rajahs of Mysore, accompanied by a partition of territory between the Allies, in which the interests of the Marattas should be conciliated, appearing to me under all circumstances of the case to be the most advisable basis on which any new settlement of the country can be rested, I have resolved to frame, without delay, a plan founded on these principles, and I hope, in the course of tomorrow, to be able to forward to you the articles of a treaty, with proper instructions annexed, for the purpose of carrying the above-mentioned plan into effect.

3. In the meanwhile it is absolutely necessary that certain measures of precaution should be immediately adopted in order to facilitate the intended arrangement. These measures relate, first, to the satisfaction of the principal Musselmen sirdars, and of the killedars of the several forts, secondly, to the mode of removing the family of Tippoo Sultaun from Mysore with the least practicable injury to their feelings. With regard to the first object, I have already forwarded to the Honourable Mr. Henry Wellesley a letter to Meer Allum, and a copy of a letter from the Nizam to me, which I trust will enable you to give complete satisfaction to Kummer-ud-Deen; and unless you expect any considerable advantage from his influence at Seringapatam, in conciliating others of his religion, I desire that you will take the earliest measures to induce him to repair to Gurrumcondah. With the other leading Musselmen you should immediately enter into such specific engagements as shall preclude the possibility of any alarm in their minds, with respect to their situation and prospects, under any new arrangement of the country.

4. I rely on your discretion to conclude such an arrangement with as little burthen to the finances of the Company as circumstances will admit. The whole body of Tippoo's sirdars ought not to become an exclusive charge upon the Company. They must be employed and provided for by the Allies, and by the Rajah of Mysore, collectively; the families of the sirdars slain during the campaign must also be provided for in the same manner.

5. The killedars who have surrendered, and those who still hold forts in their possession, should be paid their arrears for the month of April at least, with their pay for the month of May, and for as long a time as we may leave them in charge of their forts. On dismissing any of them, liberal gratuities should be given them for the purpose of conciliation. All these charges may hereafter be adjusted between the Allies.

6. As soon as you shall judge that your arrangements with the remnant of the Musselmen interest are in sufficient forwardness, you will proceed to take the necessary measures for removing the family of the Sultaun. The details of this painful, but indispensable measure, cannot be entrusted

to any person more likely to combine every office of humanity with the prudential precautions required by the occasion, than Colonel Wellesley; and I therefore commit to his discretion, activity, and humanity, the whole arrangement, subject always to such suggestions as may be offered by the other members of the Commission. I have appointed Lieut.-Colonel Doveton to take the command of the fortress of Vellore, which is destined for the future residence of the Sultaun's family. Colonel Doveton is also appointed paymaster of stipends to the family; and he has been directed to make every possible preparation for their accommodation at Vellore. After their arrival, no reasonable expense will be spared to render their habitation suitable to their former rank and expectations; and it is my intention to give them a liberal pecuniary allowance. Colonel Wellesley will judge whether it may be necessary to give either to the whole, or to any branch of the family, any specific assurance of the exact amount of the sums to be allotted to them respectively. If any such particular explanation should appear necessary for their satisfaction, I authorise you to make the allotment of stipend to each of them, as well for the establishment of the Zenana, provided that the total sum for the maintenance of the whole family be not stated at more than three, or, at the utmost, four lacs of pagodas. The sons of the late Sultaun may be accompanied by such attendants as they may select, provided the number be not so great as to endanger the public tranquility, or to form a point of union for the adherents of the late Sultaun. It might be desirable that Ali Riza should accompany the princes, as he appears to be attached to the interests of the Company, and at the same time to entertain considerable affection for the princes. The females and children of the several families must follow the princes as speedily as possible. Colonel Wellesley, in my name, will give the most unequivocal assurances of protection and indulgence to every branch of the family; and at a proper time he will deliver the letters for the four eldest sons of Tippoo Sultaun, forwarded by the Persian translator to Mr. Henry Wellesley. If General Harris should be at Seringapatam, or within reach of it, I am persuaded that his humanity will induce him to exert every effort to mitigate all the rigorous parts of this revolution in Mysore, which I feel myself bound, by every principle of duty towards the British interests in India, to accomplish without delay.

7. I have learned, with the utmost degree of surprise and concern, that the Zenana in the palace of the Sultaun was searched for treasure* some time after the capture of the place : I could have wished, for the honour of the British name, that the appartments of the women had not been disturbed. In the heat and confusion of an assault, such excesses are frequently unavoidable; but I shall for ever lament, that this scene should have been acted long after the contest had subsided, and when the whole place had submitted to the superiority of our victorious arms. If any personal ornaments, or other articles of value, were taken from the women in that unfortunate moment, I trust that the Commander-in-Chief will make it his business to vindicate the humanity of the British character, by using the most zealous exertions to obtain a full restitution of the property in question.

8. After this observation, it is superfluous to add my most anxious expectation, that the utmost degree of care will be taken to secure the personal property of the princes and of the women, when the period of their removal shall arrive.

9. You will of course apply to the Commander-in-Chief for such an escort as may be necessary to convey the family of Tippoo Sultaun to the place of their destination; and you will arrange the time and mode of their departure, so as to preclude the possibility of any commotion or escape. It is desirable that some officer, conversant in the language, manners, and customs of the natives, and of approved humanity, should accompany the princes until Lieut.-Colonel Doveton can meet them. His qualifications for the trust which I have reposed in him are too well known to require any illustration.

10. In exercising the general powers vested in you by the accompanying Commission, I desire that you will not interfere in the manage-

*"We feel great satisfaction in being able to assure your Lordship that before the Zenana was searched for treasure, separate apartments were prepared for the ladies, and no precaution omitted to secure them from the possibility of being exposed to any inconvenience. No treasure was found in the Zenana, nor was any article whatever conveyed from thence." *Extract* : *Letter from the Commissioners to the Governor-General, dated* 8*th June*, 1799.

ment of the province of Canara, until you shall receive further instructions from me. I have directed General Stuart to make a temporary arrangement for the government of that province; and until I shall have received his report, I cannot decide the system of measures most eligible to be adopted in that quarter. You will apprise the Commissioners, whose power is superseded by this new Commission, of my entire approbation of their services; and you will return them my thanks accordingly.

11. The present regulation is founded on an opinion that the Commander-in-Chief may not always be at liberty to act in a political capacity, and that he may not be able to spare more than one of his confidential staff from about his person. My selection of Lieut.-Colonel Close has been directed, not only by my knowledge of his extraordinary talents, proficiency in the native languages, and experience in the native manners and customs, but my determination to establish him in the important office of Resident with the Rajah of Mysore, as soon as that Prince shall be placed on the Musnud. You will observe, that the Commission enjoins all the Commissioners, and persons employed under them, to take an oath of secrecy previously to their entering upon their functions; you will therefore communicate a copy of the Commission to any member who may happen to be absent from Seringapatam when the despatch shall arrive; but the contents of this despatch must not be communicated by the person to whom it is addressed to any person who shall not have taken the oath of secrecy prescribed in the Commission, excepting Meer Allum.

12. It has occurred to me, that the removal of your meetings to Bangalore might have an useful effect in drawing the multitude of Mussulmen from Seringapatam. This would enable the commandant of the fort to commence the repair or improvement of the fortification, and to proceed in clearing the place, and making it strictly a military station. I recommend the earliest possible attention to this measure, as being of essential importance to our security in Mysore.

I have the honour to be, &c.&c.&c.
(Signed) MORNINGTON

Fort St. George, 4th June, 1799.

Appendix VI

PARTITION TREATY OF MYSORE

Treaty for strengthening the Alliance and Friendship subsisting between the English East India Company Behauder, His Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and the Paishwa Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder, and for effecting a Settlement of the Dominions of the late Tippoo Sultaun.

Whereas the deceased Tippoo Sultaun, unprovoked by any act of aggression on the part of the Allies, entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the French, and admitted a French force into his army, for the purpose of commencing war against the Honourable English Company Behauder, and its Allies, Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and the Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder; and the said Tippoo Sultaun having attempted to evade the just demands of satisfaction and security made by the Honourable English Company Behauder and its Allies, for their defence and protection against the joint designs of the said Sultaun and of the French, the allied armies of the Honourable English Company Behauder, and of his Highness Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, proceeded to hostilities, in vindication of their rights, and for the preservation of their respective dominions from the perils of foreign invasion, and from the ravages of a cruel and relentless enemy.

And whereas it has pleased Almighty God to prosper the just cause of the said Allies, the Honourable English Company Behauder and his Highness Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, with a continued course of victory and success, and finally to crown their arms, by the reducation of the capital of Mysore, the fall of Tippoo Sultaun, the utter extinction of his power, and the unconditional submission of his people; and whereas the said Allies, being disposed to exercise the right of conquest with the same moderation and forbearance which they have observed from the commencement to the conclusion of the late successful war, have resolved to use the power which it hath pleased

Almighty God to place in their hands, for the purpose of obtaining reasonable compensation for the expenses of the war, and of establishing permanent security and genuine tranquility for themselves and their subjects, as well as for all the powers contiguous to their respective dominions: wherefore a treaty, for the adjustment of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, between the English East India Company Behauder and his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, is now concluded by Lieutenant-General George Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of his Britannic Majesty and of the English East India Company Behauder in the Carnatic and on the coast of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, on the part and in the name of the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, K.P., Governor-General for all affairs, civil or military, of the British nation in India; and by the Nabob Meer Allum Behauder, on the part and in the name of his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, according to the under-mentioned articles, which by the blessing of God, shall be binding on the heirs and successors of the contracting parties, as long as the sun and moon shall endure, and of which the conditions shall be reciprocally observed by the said contracting parties.

Article 1

It being reasonable and just that the Allies, by this treaty, should accomplish the original objects of the war (viz., a due indemnification for the expenses incurred in their own defence, and effectual security for their respective possessions against the future designs of their enemies), it is stipulated and agreed, that the districts specified in Schedule A, hereunto annexed, together with the heads of all the passes leading from the territory of the late Tippoo Sultaun to any part of the possessions of the English East India Company Behauder, of its allies or tributaries, situated below the Ghauts on either coast, and all forts situated near to and commanding the said passes, shall be subjected to the authority, and be for ever incorporated with, the dominions of the English East India Company Behauder, the said Company Behauder engaging to provide effectually, out of the revenues of the said districts, for the suitable maintenance of the whole of the families of the late Hyder Ali Khan,

and of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and to apply to this purpose, with the reservation hereinafter stated, an annual sum of not less than two lacs of star pagodas, making the Company's share as follows :—

Estimated value of district enumeratedin the Schedule A, according to the statement of Tippoo Sultaun in 1792.

Canteria pagodas	7,77,170
Deduct provision for the families of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultaun two lacs of star pagodas, in Canteria pagodas, ...	2,40,000
Remains to the East India Company ..	5,37,170

Article 2

For the same reason stated in the preceding article, the districts specified in the Schedule B, annexed hereunto, shall be subject to the authority, and for ever united with the dominions of the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, the said Nabob having engaged to provide liberally, from the revenues of the said districts, for the support of Meer Kummer-ud-Deen Behauder, and of his family and relations, and to grant him for this purpose a personal jaghire in the district of Gurrumcondah, equal to the annual sum of rupees 2,10,000, or of Canteria pagodas 70,000, over and above, and exclusive of a jaghire, which the said Nabob has also agreed to assign to the said Meer Kummer-ud-Deen Khan, for the pay and maintenance of a proportionate number of troops, to be employed in the service of his said Highness, making the share of his Highness as follows :—

Estimated value of the territory specified in Schedule B, according to the statement of Tippoo Sultaun in 1792.	6,07,332
Deduct personal jaghire to Meer Kummer-ud-Deen Khan, Rupees 2,10,000, or Canteria pagodas.	70,000
Remains to the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder.	5,37,332

Article 3

It being further expedient, for the preservation of peace and tranquility, and for the general security on the foundations now established by the contracting parties, that the fortress of Seringapatam should be subjected to the said Company Behauder, it is stipulated and agreed that the said fortress, and the island on which it is situated (including the small tract of land, or island lying to the westward of the main island, and bounded on the west by a nullah called the Mysore Nullah, which falls into the Kavery near Chungal Ghaut) shall become part of the dominions of the said Company, in full right and sovereignty for ever.

Article 4

A separate government shall be established in Mysore; and for this purpose it is stipulated and agreed, that Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, a descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore, shall possess the territory hereinafter described, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Article 5

The contracting powers mutually and severally agree, that the districts specified in Schedule C, hereunto annexed, shall be ceded to the said Maha Rajah Mysore, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Article 6

The English East India Company Behauder shall be at liberty to make such deduction, from time to time, from the sums allotted by the First Article of the present treaty, for the maintenance of the family of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, as may be proper, in consequence of the decease of any members of the said families, and in the event of any hostile attempt, on the part of the said family from any member of it, against the authority of the contracting parties, or against the peace of their respective dominions, or the territory of the Rajah of Mysore, then the said English East India Company Behauder shall be

at liberty to limit, or suspend entirely, the payment of the whole, or any part of the stipend hereinbefore stipulated to be applied to the maintenance and support of the said families.

Article 7

His Highness the Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall be invited to accede to the present treaty; and although the said Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder has neither participated in the expense or danger of the late war, and therefore is not entitled to share any part of the acquisitions made by the contracting parties (namely, the English East India Company Behauder, and his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder), yet for the maintenance of the relations of friendship and alliance between the said Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder, the English East India Company Behauder, his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Behauder, it is stipulated and agreed, that certain districts, specified in Schedule D, hereunto annexed, shall be reserved for the purpose of being eventually ceded to the said Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder in full right and sovereignty, in the same manner as if he had been a contracting party to this treaty; provided, however, that the said Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall accede to the present treaty, in its full extent, within one month from the day on which it shall be formally communicated to him by the contracting parties; and provided also, that he shall give satisfaction to the English East India Company Behauder and to his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, with regard to certain points now depending between him, the said Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder, and the said Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder; and also with regard to such points as shall be represented to the said Paishwah, on the part of the English East India Company Behauder, by the Governor-General, or the English Resident at the Court of Poonah.

Article 8

If, contrary to the amicable expectation of the contracting parties, the said Paishwa Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall refuse to accede to this treaty, or to give satisfaction upon the points to which the Seventh

Article refers, then the right to, and sovereignty of, the several districts hereinafter reserved for eventual cession to the Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder, and the said Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, who will either exchange them with the the Rajah of Mysore for other districts of equal value more contiguous to their respective territories, or otherwise arrange and settle respecting them, as they shall judge proper.

Article 9

It being expedient, for the effectual establishment of Maha Raja Mysore Kistna, Rajah in the Government of Mysore, that this Highness should be assisted with a suitable subsidiary force, it is stipulated and agreed, that the whole of the said force shall be furnished by the English East India Company Behauder, according to the terms of a separate treaty to be immediately concluded between the said English East India Company Behauder and his Highness the Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder.

Article 10

This treaty, consisting of ten Articles, being settled and concluded this day, the 22nd of June, 1799 (corresponding with the 17th of Mohurrum, 1214, Anno Higeree) by Lieutenant-General Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, on the part, and in the name, of the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor-General aforesaid, and by Meer Allum Behauder, on the part, and in the name, of his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, the said Lieutenant-General Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, have delivered to Meer Allum Behauder one copy of the same, signed and sealed by themselves; and Meer Allum Behauder has delivered to Lieutenant-General George Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry

Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, another copy of the same, signed and sealed by himself; and Lieutenant-General George Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, and Meer Allum Behauder, severally and mutually engage, that the said treaty shall be respectively ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, under his seal and signature, within eight days from the date hereof, and by his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowalah Asoph Jah Behauder, within twenty-five days from the date hereof.

(L.S.) MEER ALLUM

Witnessed, by order of the Commissioners,

(Signed) J. MALCOLM, *Secretary*

SEPARATE ARTICLES OF THE TREATY BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND THE NIZAM

1. With a view to the prevention of future altercations, it is agreed between his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and the Honourable English East India Company Behauder, that to whatever amount the stipends appropriated to the maintenance of the sons, relatives, and dependents of the late Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, or the personal jaghire of Meer Kummer-ud-Deen Khan, shall hereafter be diminished, in consequence of any of the stipulations of the treay of Mysore, the contracting parties shall not be accountable to each other on this head.

2. And it is further agreed between the contracting parties, that in the event provided for in the Eighth Article of the treaty of Mysore, two-thirds of the share reserved for Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall fall to his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and the remaining third to the Honourable English East India Company Behauder.

Schedule A

1. THE COMPANY'S SHARE

The following districts from Nuggur or Bednore :

	Cant. Pagodas.	Fanams.
Korial (Mangalore), Bekul and Neleseram. ..	1,33,662	7¼
Karcul	11,393	2¼
Barkoo	48,389	8½
Khoosaulpore	26,361	7½
Bulkull	9,177	0¼
Garsopa	9,192	0½
Hunawur (Onore)	17,842	9½
Mirjaun	8,953	4¾
Ancola, Funchmahl and Shedasheoghur (or Soonda Payen Ghaut)	28,332	2
Bilghuy	18,929	4¼

Coimbatore, viz.

Coimbatore	80,000	0
Danaigincottah	35,000	0
Cheoor	27,000	0
Chinjerry	27,000	0
Darapoor Chuckergary	64,000	0
Settimungalum	30,000	0
Undoor	8,000	0
Peroondora	14,000	0
Vizimungul or Aravacoorchy	20,000	0
Erroade	20,000	0
Caroor	41,000	0
Coodgully	15,000	0
Caveryporam	4,000	0

Wynaad (from Amudnugur Chickloor) from Talook, beloging to Seringapatam

	Cant. Pagodas.	Fanams.
Punganoor	15,000	0
Sutticul, Alumbaddy, Koodahully	15,200	0
Oussore	18,096	0
Decani-Cottah, and Ruttungherry ..	14,000	0
Vencatigeri-Cottah	6,000	0
Ankusgeery and Sooligeery	4,000	0
Bangalore	3,000	0
Talamulla and Talwaddy, half Talooks of Hurdaluelly	5,000	0
Total ..	7,77,170	6¾
Deduct provision for the maintenance of the families of Hyder Ali Khan and of Tippoo Sultaun, Star pagodas 2,00,000, or Canteria pagodas	2,40,000	0
Remains to the Company, Canteria pagodas	5,37,170	6¾

Schedule B

2. THE NIZAM'S SHARE

Gooty

Fuze Huzzoor Kubal	15,568	0
Kona Koomlah	7,500	0
Pamri	11,000	0
Wunjur Kurroor	8,998	1
Yursutty Muracherroo	5,902	0
Beem Rapah	4,800	0
Muttoor	2,700	0

	Cant. Pagodas.	Fanams.
Pravalli Mumnimong	9,426	3
Chunumpilly	8,951	8
Mulkairva Kotoo	22,251	8¾
Kurtooni	8,800	0
Yarky	22,673	1
Pennacoonda	60,000	0
Munug Seera	8,000	0
Hundytenaatpoor	16,000	0
Koorgoor, remainder. of	11,629	0
Kunchindgondy, ditto of	10,000	0
Of Gurrumcondah		
All the districts not added in 1792 ..	1,85,810	0
Puttungeery, from Seringapatam ..	10,000	0
Rydroop (6 talooks)	1,02,856	0
Kunnoul Peshcush	66,666	0
From Chittledroog		
Jerymullah (1 talook)	7,800	0
	6,07,332	1¾
Deduct for a personal jaghire to Kummer-ud-Deen Khan and relations	70,000	0
Remains to the Nizam, Canteria pagodas ..	5,37,332	1¾

Schedule C

DISTRICT CEDED TO MAHA RAJAH MYSORE KISTNA RAJAH OODIAVER BEHAUDER

Talooks belonging to Seringapatam

Putton Attacran	11,000	0	0
Mysore Attacran or Rechmut Nuzzur ..	11,500	0	0
Nuzzur Bar	14,000	0	0

	Cant. Pagodas.	Fanams.	
Hardunhelly	15,000	0	0
Periapatam	6,200	0	0
Muddoor	13,200	0	0
Hetghur Deivan-Cottah	8,000	0	0
Betudapoor	7,000	0	0
Tyour	8,000	0	0
Yelandoor	10,000	0	0
Mallivelly Gullinabad	9,000	0	0
Tulkar Sosilah	8,100	0	0
Nurzipore	10,200	0	0
Yestonah	7,200	0	0
Bailoor	15,700	0	0
Astrulgoor	4,300	0	0
Chenapatam	12,100	0	0
Bullum Mungirabad	10,000	0	0
Hussin	7,900	0	0
Honavelly	9,400	0	0
Nagmungul	4,700	0	0
Bellore	3,100	0	0
Mahorage Droog	10,000	0	0
Gram	3,500	0	0
Ramgherry	7,400	0	0
Turkanemb	7,400	0	0
Ahmud Nuggur Chickloor	10,000	0	0
Kurp	12,000	0	0
Toory Khaira	9,000	0	0
Coonydghul	5,008	9	0
Hoolioordroog	4,000	0	0
Kirkairy	4,065	0	0
Chennyputtun	9,138	0	0
Noorgairly	3,000	0	0
Mairlabah or Kishmaghessoor	6,100	0	0
Sucknyputtun	6,200	0	0
Banorawar, Gurradungilly, Harrunhilly }	10,000	0	0
Boodihall	7,000	0	0

	Cant. Pagodas.	Fanams.	
Nidgul	6,000	0	0
Posgur	10,000	0	0
Hagulwary	12,000	0	0
Goomairpollam	10,000	0	0
Bangalore	55,000	0	0
Maugry	8,400	0	0
Mudgherry	36,000	0	0
Coorghurry	4,000	0	0
Cankanelly	8,900	0	0
Nalwungle and Doorbilla	16,000	0	0
Anikul	10,300	0	0
Byroodroog	4,000	0	0
Hyboor	7,000	0	0
Dewanhully	20,045	0	0
Ootradroog	5,000	0	0
Chinroydroog	8,000	0	0
Toomkoor and Deoroy	18,000	0	0
Nidgegul and Maclydroog	16,000	0	0
Kundakeera and Chellnaighelly	16,000	0	0
Chota Balapoor	80,000	0	0
Colar	80,000	0	0
Jungum-Cottah	13,000	0	0
Chuckmogalam	8,134	4	0
Kudoor	7,129	7	4
	7,78,322	0	4
Sera, remainder of			
Sera and Amercapoor	55,000	0	0
Ooscotah	50,754	0	0
Burra Balapoor	44,000	0	0
	1,49,754	0	0
Nugger, above Ghaut			
Kusbah	29,145	4¾	2
Coolydroog	28,818	0¾	2

	Cant. Pagodas.	Fanams.	
Koompsee	8,094	2½	0
Kope	22,864	5¼	2
Wastara	6,818	9	0
Eekairy and Sagur	39,411	0½	2
Gooty (Hoobly)	11,006	8	¾
Surbtonanundy	10,458	0¼	2
Terryanwitty	17,424	0	0
Shikarpor	11,774	0¾	0
Annuntapoor	10,191	0½	9
Lakooley Dannass	11,629	6¾	1
Oodgunny	13,614	1¾	0
Simoga	16,883	5	0
Hooly Honore	6,583	5¾	1
Biddary	10,835	5	2
Chingeery, Beswapattam	22,091	1¾	3
Turrykeera	14,076	4¼	2
Azeimpoor	10,696	2¾	3
Total ..	3,02,417	6	6
Chittledroog, remainder of 12 *talooks*			
Kusbah	20,874	7¾	1
Beemsumunder	12,148	4	2
Dideary	12,984	9½	0
Husdroog	11,936	2¾	3
Multoor	10,392	3½	2
Murkal Moroo	12,662	9¼	3
Tullick	11,854	0¾	0
Burnm Sagur	10,163	6¼	0
Kunkopa	12,542	0½	2
Bilchoor	10,683	1	2
Hinoor	10,010	0	5
Goody-Cottah	11,330	5	3
	1,48,583	1	7
	13,79,076	8	1

	Cant. Pagodas.		Fanams.
Deduct two Purgunnahs of Hurdenhally, viz.: Talmale and Talwaddy, included in the Company's share	5,000	0	0
	13,74,076	8	1

Schedule D

THE PEISHWAH'S SHARE

Harpoonelly (6 talooks)	1,10,030	8¾	0
Soonda (above the Ghauts)	59,377	0	0
Annagoondy	60,101	0	0
From Chittledroog, 2 talooks, viz.:			
Holul Kaira	11,425	6	0
Mycomdo	12,226	9	0
	23,652	5	0
From Bednore, 1 talook, viz.:			
Hurryhur	10,796	0	0
Total Canteria pagodas ..	2,63,957	3¾	0

Ratified at Hyderabad by his Highness the Nizam, on the 13th day of July, Anno Domini 1799.

(Signed) J.A. KIRKPATRICK,
Resident

Appendix VII

MEMORIAL, EXPLANATORY OF THE PARTITION TREATY OF MYSORE

1. The principle of partition between the Nizam and the Company, assumed in the first and second articles, is, that each party should retain, in direct sovereignty, an equal share of unencumbered territorial revenue, deduction being made from both sides of the amount of the pensions for jaghires, of which each party has agreed to bear the charge.

2. The allowances made by Tippoo Sultaun to his family, and that of Hyder, including the whole expenses of the maintenance of every branch of the families, did not exceed 1,12,116 Canteria pagodas.

3. It was, however, thought advisable to allot a larger sum for this purpose, as well with a view to meet the first expenses of settling the families in the Carnatic, as the increased charge of maintaining the younger sons of the late Sultaun (nine in number) as they shall advance in years. The youngest of the four princes, now at Vellore, is about fifteen years of age. It is not intended to make the nine younger sons now at Seringapatam, the eldest of whom is about eleven years of age, so large an allowance as that enjoyed by each of the four elder now at Vellore. The four elder sons have been accustomed to a degree of state, of which it would be indelicate to deprive them: the same reasons do not apply to the younger sons, who have scarcely ever been suffered to pass beyond the limits of the Zenana.

4. The estimate of the revenues of Tippoo Sultaun, on which the partition has been founded, is the same as that admitted by the allies at Seringapatam in 1792, deducting the sum of nine lacs of pagodas, which had been added by the Allies to the estimate given in by the vakeels of Tippoo Sultaun on that occasion. There is every reason to suppose, that this estimate is much below the real produce of the revenues of the country, especially in its valuation of the Company's share. Tippoo Sultaun had made a fictitious increase of his revenues, by an arbitrary

addition to the nominal value of his coin, and by other capricious and extravagant operations, the nature of which is explained in the papers annexed to this despatch: by this contrivance he had raised the apparent amount of his revenues to the sum of Canteria pagodas 83,67,549: this sum, certainly, much exceeded their real amount. In No. 3, a comparison is instituted between the extravagant statements lately found at Seringapatam, and the depreciation of Tippoo Sultaun's remaining revenue imposed upon the Allies in 1792. By this comparison it appears that, at the lowest valuation, the Company's share of the present partition may be expected, within a short period of time, to produce not less than 14,78,698 star pagodas,* provided the revenues be ably and honestly administered.

5. A map, constructed by Captain Marriott, will be found in No.——. It is recommended to the attention of your Honourable Court, as exhibiting a curious and interesting view of the new and capricious division of territory introduced by Tippoo Sultaun, by which he had changed many of the names, and all the divisions of every part of his kingdom, loading his establishments with innumerable Mahomedan officers of revenue, and entirely subverting the wise and economical system established by Hyder Ali. In No. 4 will also be found a note, relating to the produce and commercial powers of Mysore. Having already stated, in paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 of this despatch, the principles which have regulated the selection of the particular districts allotted to each of the contracting parties, it is unnecessary to add anything on that subject to this memorial.

6. The third article does not appear to require any explanation. The small tract of land retained in addition to the island of Seringapatam is necessary to the effectual strength of the place, and to its constant supply with water. By the next despatch, it is hoped, that an accurate report of the value of the acquisitions made under this article may be forwarded to your Honourable Court.

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* N.B. This is the gross amount ; about twelve lacs net revenue.

7. Articles 4 and 5. These articles are so expressed as to exclude any claim of right to the throne on the part of the Rajah, and also to prevent many of the Polygars, descended from the ancient possessors of various parts of the territories of Tippoo Sultaun, from preferring obsolete pretensions, founded on alleged rights of inheritance.

8. Article 6 requires no explanation. The first separate article refers to this, and will hereafter be explained.

9. Article 7 refers to an intended treaty with the Maratta empire, the negotiation of which is now depending at Poonah, with every prospect of a favourable issue.

10. The eighth article requires no particular comment; it is connected with the second separate article, which will be hereafter explained.

11. The ninth article is founded upon the equitable right of the Company, arising from a superior share in the expenses and dangers of the war, to the principal benefit of any collateral arrangements to be made with the new government at Mysore. It is evident that his Highness the Nizam, the existence of whose throne has confessedly been saved, and is now protected by the British power, will derive a considerable additional security from the establishment of the British influence in Mysore. On the other hand, the pensions to be made to the Marattas will be employed to purchase certain immunities of the most valuable kind for his Highness; or if the Maratta power should decline such an accommodation, the second separate article (as hereafter explained) will place his Highness's interests, under the operation of this treaty, on a level with those of the Company.

SEPARATE ARTICLES

Article 1

This article was inserted with a view to exclude the Nizam from any interference in the affairs of the families of Hyder Ali and Tippoo

Sultaun: its operation is reciprocal, as it renounces the Company's right of interference between Nizam Ali and Kummer-ud-Deen.

Article 2

If the Paishwah should accede to the terms to be proposed to him under the seventh article of the treaty, it has already been remarked, that the Nizam will derive considerable benefit from that arrangement. The precise nature of the benefit, which his Highness may expect, is now a matter of negotiation at Poonah. If Nizam Ali should be disappointed in his expectation at Poonah, he will be amply indemnified by receiving two-thirds of the territory now reserved for eventual cession to the Paishwah, while the Company shall receive only one-third.

Appendix VIII

SUBSIDIARY TREATY OF SERINGAPATAM

A treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance, concluded, on the one part, by his Excellency Lieutenant-General George Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of his Britannic Majesty and of the English East India Company Behauder, in the Carnatic and on the Coast of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, on behalf, and in the name, of the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, K.P., Governor-General for all affairs, civil and military, of the British nation in India, by virtue of full powers vested in them for this purpose, by the said Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor-General; and, on the other part, by Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, Rajah of Mysore.

Whereas it is stipulated in the treaty concluded on the 22nd of June, 1799, between the Honourable English East India Company Behauder, and the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, for strengthening the alliance and friendship subsisting between the said English East India Company Behauder, his Highness Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and the Peishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder, and for effecting a settlement of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, that a separate government shall be established in Mysore, and that his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder shall possess certain territories, specified in Schedule C, annexed to the said treaty, and that for the effectual establishment of the government of Mysore, his Highness shall be assisted with a suitable subsidiary force, to be furnished by the English East India Company Behauder:

Wherefore, in order to carry the said stipulations into effect, and to increase and strengthen the friendship subsisting between the said English East India Company and the said Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, this treaty is concluded by Lieutenant-

General George Harris Commander-in-Chief of the forces of his Britannic Majesty, and of the said English East India Company Behauder, in the Carnatic and on the coast of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, on the part, and in the name, of the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor-General aforesaid, and by his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, which shall be binding upon the contracting parties, as long as the sun and moon shall endure.

Article 1

The friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties shall be considered as the friends and enemies of both.

Article 2

The Honourable the East India Company Behauder agrees to maintain, and his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder agrees to receive a military force for the defence and security of his Highness's dominions; in consideration of which protection, his Highness engages to pay the annual sum of seven lacs of star pagodas to the said East India Company; the said sum to be paid in equal monthly instalments, commencing from the 1st of July, Anno Domini 1799. And his Highness further agrees that the disposal of the said sum, together with the arrangement and employment of the troops to be maintained by it, shall be left entirely to the Company.

Article 3

If it shall be necessary for the protection and defence of the territories of the contracting parties, or either of them, that hostilities shall be undertaken, or preparations made for commencing hostilities against any state or power, his said Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder agrees to contribute towards the discharge of the increased expense, incurred by the augmentation of the military force, and the unavoidable charges of war, such a sum as shall appear to

the Governor-General in Council of Fort William, on an attentive consideration of the means of his said Highness, to bear a just and reasonable proportion to the actual net revenues of his said Highness.

Article 4

And whereas it is indispensably necessary, that effectual and lasting security should be provided against any failure in the funds destined to defray, either the expenses of the permanent military force in time of peace, or the extraordinary expenses described in the third article of the present treaty, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, between the contracting parties, that whenever the Governor-General in Council of Fort William, in Bengal, shall have reason to apprehend such failure in the funds so destined, the said Governor-General in Council shall be at liberty, and shall have full power and right, either to introduce such regulations and ordinances, as he shall deem expedient for the internal management and collection of the revenues, or for the better ordering of any other branch and department of the government of Mysore, or to assume and bring under the direct management of the servants of the said Company Behauder, such part or parts of the territorial possessions of his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, as shall appear to him, the said Governor-General in Council, necessary to render the funds efficient and available, either in time of peace or war.

Article 5

And it is hereby further agreed, that whenever the said Governor-General in Council shall signify to the said Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, that it is become necessary to carry into effect the provision of the fourth article, his said Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver shall immediately issue orders to his aumils, or other officers, either for carrying into effect the said regulations and ordinances, according to the tenor of the fourth article, or for placing the territories required under the exclusive authority and control of the English Company Behauder. And in case his Highness shall not issue such orders within ten days from the time when the application shall have been formally made to him, then the said Governor-

General in Council shall be at liberty to issue orders, by his own authority, either for carrying into effect the said regulations or ordinances, or for assuming that the management and collection of the revenues of the said territories, as he shall judge most expedient, for the purpose of securing the efficiency of the said military funds, and of providing for the effectual protection of the country, and the welfare of the people. Provided always, that whenever, and so long as any part or parts of his said Highness' territories shall be placed, and shall remain under the exclusive authority and control of the said East India Company, the Governor-General in Council shall render to his Highness a true and faithful account of the revenues and produce of the territories so assumed. Provided also, that in no case whatever shall his Highness's actual receipt of annual income, arising out of his territorial revenue, be less than the sum of one lac of star pagodas, together with one-fifth part of the net revenues of the whole of the territories ceded to him by the fifth article of the treaty of Mysore; which sum of one lac of star pagodas, together with the amount of one-fifth of the said net revenues, the East India Company engages, at all times, and in every possible case, to secure and cause to be paid for his Highness' use.

Article 6

His Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder engages, that he will be guided by a sincere and cordial attention to the relations of peace and amity now established between the English Company Behauder and their allies; and that he will carefully abstain from any interference in the affairs of any State in alliance with the said English Company Behauder, or of any State whatever. And for securing the object of this stipulation, it is further stipulated and agreed, that no communication or correspondence with any foreign State whatever, shall be holden by his said Highness, without the previous knowledge and sanction of the said English Company Behauder.

Article 7

His Highness stipulates and agrees, that he will not admit any European foreigners into his service, without the concurrence of the English Company Behauder; and that he will apprehend and deliver

to the Company's Government all Europeans, of whatever description, who shall be found within the territories of his said Highness, without regular passports from the English government, it being his Highness's determined resolution not to suffer, even for a day, any European foreigners to remain within the territories now subjected to his authority, unless by consent of the said Company.

Article 8

Whereas the complete protection of his Highness' said territories requires that various fortresses and strong places, situated within the territories of his Highness, should be garrisoned and commanded, as well in time of peace as of war, by British troops and officers, his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder engages, that the said English Company Behauder shall, at all times, be at liberty to garrison, in whatever manner they may judge proper, such fortresses and strong places within the said Highness' territories, as it shall appear to them advisable to take charge of.

Article 9

And whereas, in consequence of the system of defence which it may be expedient to adopt for the security of the territorial possessions of his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, it may be necessary that certain forts and strong places within his Highness's territories should be dismantled or destroyed, and that other forts and strong places should be strengthened and repaired, it is stipulated and agreed, that the English East India Company shall be the sole judges of the necessity of any such alterations in the fortresses. And it is further agreed, that such expenses as may be incurred on this account, shall be borne and defrayed, in equal proportion, by the contracting parties.

Article 10

In case it shall become necessary for enforcing and maintaining the authority and government of his Highness in the territories now subjected to his power, that the regular troops of the English East India

Company Behauder should be employed, it is stipulated and agreed, that upon formal application being made for the service of the said troops, they shall be employed in such manner as to the said Company shall seem fit; but it is expressly understood by the contracting parties, that this stipulation shall not subject the troops of the English East India Company Behauder to be employed in the ordinary transactions of revenue.

Article 11

It being expedient, for the restoration and permanent establishment of tranquility in the territories now subjected to the authority of his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, that suitable provision should be made for certain officers of rank in the service of the late Tippoo Sultaun, his said Highness agrees to enter into the immediate discussion of this point, and fix the amount of the funds (as soon as the necessary information can be obtained) to be granted for this purpose, in a separate article, to be hereafter added to this treaty.

Article 12

Lest the garrison of Seringapatam should, at any time, be subject to inconvenience from the high price of provisions and other necessaries, his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder agrees, that such quantities of provisions, and other necessaries, as may be required for the use and consumption of the troops composing the said garrison, shall be allowed to enter the place, from all and every part of his dominions, free of any duty, tax, or impediment whatever.

Article 13

The contracting parties hereby agree to take into their early consideration the best means of establishing such a commercial intercourse between their respective dominions, as shall be mutually beneficial to the subjects of both governments, and to conclude a commercial treaty, for this purpose, with as little delay as possible.

Article 14

His Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder hereby promises to pay, at all times, the utmost attention to such advice as the English government shall occasionally judge it necessary to offer to him, with a view to the economy of his finances, the better collection of his revenues, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture, and industry, or any other objects connected with the advancement of his Highness' interests, the happiness of his people, and the mutual welfare of both States.

Article 15

Whereas it may hereafter appear, that some of the districts declared by the treaty of Mysore to belong, respectively, to the English Company Behauder and to his Highness, are inconveniently situated, with a view to the proper connection of their respective lines of frontier, it is hereby stipulated between the contracting parties, that in all such cases they will proceed to such an adjustment, by means of an exchange, or otherwise, as shall be best suited to the occasion.

Article 16

This treaty, consisting of sixteen articles, being this day, the 8th of July, Anno Domini 1799, corresponding the 3rd of Suffer, Anno Higeree 1214, and to the 7th of the month Hassar, of the 1721 year of the Salwant era, settled and concluded at the fort of Nuzzerbah, near Seringapatam, by his Excellency Lieutenant-General George Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of his Britannic Majesty, and of the Honourable English East India Company in the Carnatic and on the coast of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, with the Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, the aforesaid gentlemen have delivered to the said Maha Rajah one copy of the same in English and Persian, sealed and signed by them, and his Highness the Maha Rajah has delivered to the gentlemen aforesaid another copy, also in Persian and English, bearing his seal, and signed by Luchuma, widow of the

late Kistna Rajah, and sealed and signed by Purnea, dewan to the Maha Rajah Kistna Rajah Oodiaver.

And the aforesaid gentlemen have engaged to procure and deliver to the said Maha Rajah, without delay, a copy of the same, under the seal and signature of the Right Honourable the Governor-General on the receipt of which by the said Maha Rajah, the present treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honourable the English East India Company, and on the Maha Raja Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, and the copy of it now delivered to the said Maha Rajah shall be returned.

Appendix IX

MEMORIAL EXPLANATORY OF THE SUBSIDIARY TREATY OF SERINGAPATAM

Article 1 requires no explanation.

Article 2. The amount of subsidy was fixed after full communication with Purnea. It may, perhaps, be necessary to indulge the Rajah with the payment of a less sum, for the first year of the new Government; but no doubts exist, that after that period, the full subsidy may be realized without any inconvenience to the Rajah's affairs, or any pressure upon the country. It was thought more advisable to undertake the defence of the country, without any specification of the force to be employed, than to bind the Company to maintain a specified number of troops in Mysore.

Article 3. The principle established in this article, connected with the fourth and fifth articles, will enable the Company to command the whole resources of Mysore, in the event of actual or approaching war.

Articles 4 and 5. These articles secure to the Company the power, not only of assuming the management of the Rajah's revenues, either in time of peace or war, whenever such a measure may appear necessary, but also of introducing any improvement into any or each of the Rajah's administration, which the Governor-General in Council may deem advisable; it may therefore be hoped, that it will not be necessary to resort to the extreme measure of assuming the Rajah's country. The powers, both of regulation and assumption, are secured in the most unqualified manner, for the purpose of avoiding the embarrassments which have occasioned so much inconvenience in Oude, Tanjor, and the Carnatic. The sum of one lac of star pagodas, in addition to one-fifth of the net revenue, is reserved for the Rajah, lest in time of war, such a defalcation of revenue should take place, as should reduce his income below the amount of his necessary expenses. It is not intended that

the Rajah, in time of peace, should ever be required to pay to the Company a larger sum than the amount of the subsidy; namely, seven lacs of star pagodas, excepting only in the case of preparation for hostilities.

Articles 6 to 10 require no explanation.

Article 11. It is intended by this article to reserve the right of charging the Rajah with the provision to be made for the principal sirdars and killedars in the service of the late Tippoo Sultaun. The measures which have already been taken, with a view to the execution of this article, will appear in a letter from the Commissioners in the Mysore, under the date 12th June. The total amount of the annual charge already incurred on this head is 23,000 star pagodas. Some addition must certainly be made to this sum; but it is not probable that they will increase the annual charge beyond the amount of 40,000 pagodas.* This sum cannot be deemed a considerable sacrifice to the important object of conciliating the goodwill of the principal surviving officers of the late Sultaun. It must, however, be observed, that the whole of this sum is not to be stated as a permanent charge, several pensions having been granted conditionally, during the good behaviour of the pensioner, or until he shall be employed by the Company or its Allies. The provisions which have been made for the families of those who have fallen during the campaign are included in this calculation, and amount to a sum which bears no proportion to the credit which has resulted to the character of the Company from this transaction.

Article 12 requires no explanation.

Article 13. The subject of this article has already occupied the attention of the Commissioners, some time, however, will necessarily be required, before a plan can be thoroughly digested for this important subject.

Articles 14 and 15 require no explanation.

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*Tippoo's allowances to his officers, civil and military were framed on the most parsimonious scale, although the number of his subordinate officers of revenue was extravagant.

Appendix X

A GENEALOGICAL MEMORIAL* OF THE ANCESTORS OF HYDER SHAH,

Alias

HYDER ALI KHAN BAHADUR

The illustrious Husun, son of Yahya, who was one of the heads of the noble family of Korish, combined in his person bodily grace with mental accomplishments, obtained a commission from the Sublime Porte, a shureef of Mecca and Medina, in his 35th year. He had two sons, Mohummud and Ulee, the latter of whom died while only ten years of age; the former, however, ruled to maturity and left a son named Uhmud, at the time of his death, which occurred in 874 A.H. The old Husun did not long survive his beloved son, but soon followed him to the grave, the next year on the 15th Rumzaun 875, A.H. The Grand Seignior received the melancholy intelligence of his demise with regret, and authorised Davood Pasha to appoint some one to the important post of shureef. The Pasha, considering Uhmud son of Muhammud too young, though he was fifteen, elected Syud Ubdool Mulik, a clever and respectable gentleman, as shureef of Mecca. This so grieved Uhmud that he took his departure for Yumun (Arabia Felix), and after a short stay at Aden, which lay in his way, arrived at Sunaa, where he had an interview with the governor of the place, and placed his services at his disposal. The chief was no sooner informed of his great respectability and superior talents, than he gave him his daughter in marriage and put the reins of government in his hands, which he held with uninterrupted peace for twenty years; when his father-in-law fell dangerously sick, he called a council of the nobility, and in their presence entrusted the education of his child, then five years of age, to his care, and conjured him to treat the boy as his own, and govern the country with justice. The old man having expired, thirteen years more elapsed in tranquility,

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* This Genealogical Memorial was translated from the Persian book entitled "Carnamah Hydery".

when a hypocrite, by name Solim, reviled him in the presence of his younger brother-in-law, excited hatred between the two parties, and conspired against his life, binding himself by strong oaths to assassinate him, and put the youth on the Musnud, provided he would secure the post of commander-in-chief for him. From that day forward Solim began secretly to ingratiate himself with the soldiery, and at the same time professed the greatest attachment to Uhmud, but waited impatiently to carry on his fatal wicked design into execution as soon as a fit opportunity would offer. After one year's uneasiness, however, a day was fixed for the inhuman deed, when the assassin armed himself with a poisoned dagger, and went to Uhmud with the pretence of paying his respects to him; immediately on his arrival there, he gave him a mortal wound, returned with joy to the young chief and advised him tc have the deceased's son also murdered, so as not to leave any impediment in his way. One of the faithful slaves of Uhmud, named Qumbur, was apprised of this approaching calamity, and directed another slave to flee with the boy to Bagdad, as he himself was resolved to revenge the death of his master though he should lose his own life in the attempt. Having said this, he went in pursuit of Solim, saw him just coming out of the house, cut off his head at one blow, and tried to escape; but the attendants of Solim surrounded him and cut him to pieces. The other slave having related the circumstance of his father's death to Mohummud, his son, now in his thirteenth year, conveyed him in safety to Bagdad, where they took their lodging in Tohir Uffindu's house. His pleasing manners and whole conduct attracted the admiration of the host, who gave him the hand of his daughter, by whom he left three sons at the time of his death. The two elder died without issue, but the younger Ubdool Ghunee, who had married a merchant's daughter, died in 1030 A.H. leaving a son named Ibraheem and a daughter. Ibraheem followed the occupation of his father as merchant, and died in 1057 A.H. having left three daughters and a son, Hussun. This infant being only one year old when his father departed this life, those persons who had dealings with him dishonestly withheld from him the money which they owed him, so that till he attained his majority, there was nothing left but two or three thousand dinars, which circumstance, combined with others of a similar nature, compelled him to leave that country, and accordingly he embarked with his family and arrived at Ajmere. There he settled in the house of one of the votaries of Khajah Moeenoodeen

Chishtee, and soon after married his daughter. She had only advanced six months in pregnancy when her husband died, and three months after a son was born, who was named Vulee Mohumed. This youth was afterwards married to his cousin and had a son by her. A dispute having arisen between him and his uncle, he was quite disgusted, and journeyed over with his son to Dehlee, and after a short stay there, travelled to Duckan and arrived at Goolburga, which he chose for his abode. When his son Mohumed Ulee was grown up and had attained a complete knowledge of all the arts and sciences, he married him to the daughter of one of the votaries of the celebrated Saint Bundah Newaz Gasooduraze, the long haired. After the death of his father Muhumed Ulee took his wife with him to Beejapore and thence to the town of Colar in the Carnatic upper ghauts. He died in 1109 A.H. and left four sons, named Shaik Mohumed, Mohumed Ilyas, Mohumed Imaum, and Futtah Allee, alias Futtah Mohumed, the eldest of whom took care of the whole family. In the meantime Futtah Mohumed, without asking the permission of his eldest brother, went over to the Carnatic lower ghauts, and Mohumed Ilyas proceeded himself shortly after to Tanjavur, and there died 1115 A.H. leaving a son named Hyder Shaib. Futtah Mohumed, who was living at Arcot, invited Boorhanooddeen, a very respectable person descended from a priest, from Tanjavur, and married his daughter, while his brother Imaum married his sister-in-law. A short time after he took his departure for Mysore, and there had two sons named Shahbaz and Vulee Mohumed, the latter of whom died an infant of two years; the death of his son grieved him much, and he took his family with him to the great Bolapore. In the year 1129 A.H. a glorious son was born named Hyder Shah, afterwards known as Hyder Ulee Khan Bahadur.

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